

OCTOBER

Jacksonville Republican.

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 15.—No. 36.

Whole No. 777.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,
AND
J. H. CALDWELL,

At \$2 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on regular insertions for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates 50 cents per square.

3rd POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE EDITORS ON BUSINESS.

LAW NOTICES.

Turnley & Davis,
Attorneys at Law,

AND
Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

ADDRESSES.
M. J. TERNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville, Ala.
March 5, 1851.

W. B. MARTIN,
DESires no political office. He intends devoting his entire time and energy to THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the counties of St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega—also in the Supreme Court of the State.

Office No. 8, Office Row.
May 6, 1851.

George C. Whatley,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA. JULY '50.

J. A. & J. S. McCampbell,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MARCH '51.

W. H. FORNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Office No. 4, on Office Row.
March 18, 1851.

G. C. Ellis,
Attorney at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
TENDERS his services to the citizens of Benton, and surrounding counties. May 15, 1851.

William Achlen,
AND
William J. Haralson.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the LAW.

THEY will promptly attend to all business committed to their care, in the several Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of Cherokee, DeKalb, and Atlanta, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

Atlanta, April 1, 1851.

J. L. THOMASON, B. W. COBB,
THOMASON & COBB,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery;

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care, in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, and Benton, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

Atlanta, April 1, 1851.

S. K. McSpadden,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL practice in the several Courts of Cherokee, Benton, Talladega, DeKalb and Marshall counties, and will promptly attend to all claims entrusted to him for collection.

Office at Centre, Cherokee Co., Ala. April 20, 1851.

ALICE GROVE.

CHAPTER V.

As Alice was returning home one night, from one of her charitable excursions, she heard some noise on the opposite side of the street, and looking out of the carriage window, saw two men leading, or rather dragging along a third, who resisted with all his strength. She heard his voice and knew its familiar tone too well to be mistaken—it was Mr. Ellis in custody of the watch. Alice ordered the driver to take her as fast as possible to her uncle's. When she arrived, he was on the eve of retiring to rest, and was not a little surprised to see his niece at this unusual hour, and exhibiting all the marks of passionate grief. She relieved his anxiety, however, as fast as her tears would permit, by relating what she had just seen, and concluded by earnestly entreating him to go forthwith and release the unfortunate captive. "Give him," she said, "ample funds, and urge him by all means to leave the city—to go where he is not known, and, if possible, retrieve his character, his health and his fortune."

The old gentleman promised immediate compliance with the whole request, and told Alice to go home and go to sleep, or she would endanger her health by giving herself so much anxiety about a young fool that ought to be whipped every day, until he learned to behave himself—and if the two watchmen would hold him secure, he didn't know but he might try the experiment. But Alice felt no disposition to sleep, and promised to keep house till he returned, and on no account would she go home without knowing the result of his mission. Finding it useless to argue the point the old man departed somewhat vexed at the unreasonable demand upon his services, yet really anxious to perform the task imposed upon him. As he was well known to the police officers, there was no difficulty in gaining admission to the guard room, of which Mr. Ellis was the only tenant. He was sitting in one corner, with his elbows on his knees, and his face buried in his hands, as if in deep meditation. His dress was decent though somewhat disordered, and his hair fell in negligent profusion from beneath his hat, which was set flat back on his head. A cheerful fire was burning in the grate, and imparted to the room the only light to be seen. Mr. Wilkins drew a chair to the fire, without attracting the least notice from the young man, and waited till the guard retired, before he addressed himself to the prisoner.

"You seem to have a comfortable berth here, my young friend," he at length remarked, by way of attracting attention.

"Comfortable?" Mr. Ellis repeated, as he looked up at his companion. "No! sir, there is no comfort anywhere for those who are not at peace with their consciences; and I trust sir, that you are not of that class."

"I am not, sir," Mr. Wilkins replied, "and no one believed a few months since, that the honorable—

the gifted—the admired Charles Ellis would ever be of that unfortunate number."

"It seems that you know me pretty comparatively sober for several days, and from the watch house retired to the humble lodging afforded him by a former servant of his father, where he held a long consultation with himself upon his future course. The advice of Mr. Wilkins had made a deep impression upon him, but yet more efficient were his kindness and sympathy in stimulating him to the work headed not my ambitions. The past can not be recalled, but the that the world has not yet learned future opens a boundless field for that the harsh rebuke and temptation sneer to confirm the unfortunate in their evil habits, to shake off your evil habits, and when thousands might be lured back upon the path of sobriety by the press forward in the career of honor and usefulness which you had so fairly begun."

"It is too late—my fate is sealed—I am disgraced forever, and not a human being cares whether I die from want, or live on infamy—"

Sir, there was a time when my fate might have been averted. My ambition was aroused to win fame and fortune, not for the paltry gratification their possession might afford me, but to make myself more deserving in the eyes of her I loved. She refused to hear my pledge of total abstinence—blighted her faith to another, and life ceased to hold out any charms to me. This is a brief outline of recent history—the past cannot, as you have said be recalled, and I care not to look into the future. But for the interest you seem to have taken in me, I return you my sincere thanks—the only return I can ever make."

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1851.

15

THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

15

THE PRICE OF

Revolution in Mexico—The Patriot Victorious.

The steamship Yacht arrived at New Orleans on the 29th ultimo, bringing the startling news of a revolution in that part of Mexico bordering on the Rio Grande. We prepare the following synopsis of the news, from letters and accounts published in the Brownsville, *Rio Bravo*, of the 24th ult.

The Patriot forces are commanded by Col. Don Jose Maria J. Calvajal, and already number nearly thousand men. His plan and pronunciamiento are extensively circulated throughout the Republic, adopting the twelve articles of the Guerrero Patriots, as found below.

The movement—says the *Rio Bravo* looks truly formidable, and is regarded by the Mexican Government.

The reasons set forth for this movement are thus given:

The subscribers, all citizens of the city of Guerrero, in the State of Tamaulipas, convinced that the national representation has paid no attention to the repeated petitions which they have sent to that sovereignty, through the corresponding sources, for the abolition of prohibitions and the reduction of the tariff; the protections due to stop the depredations of the Indians, already insupportable, as well as the oppression they suffer, owing to the restriction, together with the hostility of the barbarians, are the complete destruction, of not only those who speak, but of the whole frontier, have decided and resolved to sustain with their arms the contents of the following articles.

1st. The permanent troops shall be expelled, the territory of the State, as being pernicious, oppressive and useless.

2. The citizen is inviolable in the enjoyment of his rights and property, and in the use of his opinions; the judicial power shall be sustained in the free exercise of its functions, and nothing shall be taken by the liberating forces without payment for the same.

3. As a guaranty of the rights and sovereignty of the States, a reformation of the federal constitution is required, reserving to the States all the powers and enjoyments not granted to the General Government.

4. The national representation, at least in the Senate, shall be equal, or by States, and elected popularly, abolishing the power of the Executive to appoint Senators.

5. The abolishment of prohibitions, and the reduction of import duties on foreign merchandise is required, and the duties imposed shall not be over forty per cent, ad valorem.

6. The heavy penalties applied to smuggling which makes it a criminal offence, imposing absurd fines shall be abolished; the loss of the goods, without further responsibility is enough, and from the product of this, a fund shall be created, for the exclusive, and sacred purpose of making war upon the savages.

7. The introduction of groceries shall be permitted on the frontier of the Rio Bravo free of duty for five years.

8. For the foreign commerce, a frontier custom-house shall be established at the town of Reynosa.

9. The towns seconding this plan subject themselves to the authorities of the respective States that may second the same.

10. This movement is eminently national and liberal; consequently the states and towns that may adopt the same, shall be sustained by liberating forces.

11. A portion of said forces shall be permanently destined to carry on hostilities against the barbarians, until the complete pacification of the frontier States.

12. These towns will not lay down their arms until the contents of the eleven preceding propositions are granted and realized. If the general Government should be obstinate in refusing the armed partition of this frontier, containing all the wants of the whole nation, the States adopting this plan will organize a provisional government laying aside all idea of secession or annexation, and that in order that this plan may have the necessary publicity, this meeting has resolved to address the same to the illustrious ayuntamiento, being the body of this city, leaving to their consideration and deliberation the manner in which they will promulgate it.

J. M. CANALEE,
J. M. GONZALES, &c.

A PRAYER CUT SHORT.—Parson B.—, was truly a pious man, and at the long graces which usually followed the meals, he and the whole family reverently knelt, except the Parson's brother, who, being a bachelor, usually stood up, not the respectable part of the community, but ignorant and drolling the garden. One day, it graced men, without political or social favor; not appearing to notice the fitful movements of the sentinel of Pennsylvania. Mont Alto.

Cut it short, Parson—out it short; the cows in the garden playing—but with the cabbages."

The interruption, though irreverent, was well-timed, and the cows were driven off.

Charge of Judge Kane.

THE CHRISTIANA OUTRAGE.
It having been decided by the District Attorney to send before the Grand Jury, bills against the persons bound over for treason, who were engaged in the late negro outrage in Pennsylvania, Judge Kane thought it best to lay down the law to the Jury, that they might fully understand the nature of treason.

The Judge, after summing up the circumstances connected with the affair, and declaring that he had endeavored to keep his mind perfectly unbiased as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoners, proceeds to give the definition of the word treason as defined by the Constitution of the United States—“levying war against them,” or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.” The term “levying war” embraces, not merely the act of formal or declared war, but any combination forcibly to prevent or to oppose the execution or enforcement of a provision of the Constitution, or of a public statute, if accompanied or followed by an act of forcible opposition in pursuance of such combination.

He says there must have been conspiring together to oppose the law, or actual treason if have been used, or it cannot be made treason. He says:

The highest, or at least the direct proof of the combining may be found in the declared purposes of the individual party before the outbreak; or it may be derived from the proceedings of meetings, in which he took part openly, or which he either prompted or made effective by his countenance or sanction. The instances particularized are those mentioned above.

It is not true, as suggested by “A Democrat,” that Judge Gibbons is “a whig, and not a Southern whip at that.” He is a democrat, and if the newspapers of Mobile are to be relied on, the attended and addressed democratic State Rights meetings during the last summer canvas. If the Advertiser, or its correspondent doubts Judge G.'s democracy, and his acceptability to the party, as well as his competency for the Bench, they are referred to J. A. Campbell, P. Phillips, J. T. Taylor, Esq., and other prominent members of the Mobile bar, who will show that “A Democrat” is mistaken.

Besides this, there must be some act of violence, as the result or consequence of the combining. But here again, it is not necessary to prove that the individual accused was a direct personal actor in the violence. If he was present, directing, aiding, abetting, counselling or countenancing it, he is, in law, guilty of the forcible act. Nor is even his personal presence indispensable. Though he is absent at the time of its actual perpetration, yet if he directed the act, devised or knowingly furnished the means for carrying it into effect, or instigated others to perform it, he shared their guilt. In reason there are no accessories.

* * * * *

It is declared in the article of the constitution which I have already cited, that no person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on the confession in open court. This and the corresponding language in the act of Congress of the 3d April, 1790, seems to refer to the proofs on the trial and not to the preliminary hearing before the committing magistrate, or the proceedings before the grand inquest. There can be no conviction until after arraignment on bill found. The previous action in the case is not a trial, and cannot convict, and what can be the evidence or the number of witnesses. I understand this to have been the opinion entertained by Chief Justice Marshall, in Burn's Trial, 19d; and though it differs from that expressed by Judge Iradell, on the judgment of Fries, 1 Whart. Am. St. Tr. 450, I feel authorized to recommend it to you, as within the terms of the constitution and involving no privilege to the accused.

I have only to add that treason against the United States may be committed by any one resident or sojourning within its territory or under the protection of its laws, whether he be a citizen or an alien.

Frost, C. L., 183, 5. 1 Hale 59, 60. 62. 1 Hawk, ch. 17, section 5, Kel.

Besides the crime of treason which I have thus noticed, there are offences of minor gravity, a against the constitution and the State, some or other of which may be apparently established by the evidence that will come before you.

Judge Kane also reads a severe lesson to that portion of the people who have advised resistance to the laws. He thinks this class harboring o'er much fat, usually stand with his back to the table and over-looking the garden. One day, it graced men, without political or social favor; not appearing to notice the fitful movements of the sentinel of Pennsylvania. Mont Alto.

What a miserable point we are reaching, when a Southerner can be found to cry “Coo!” over his own degradation—over the defeat of gallant spirits who know no motive save the honor and safety of Southern interests Southern homes and Southern firesides.

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July 15th, there were 712 persons in the great Crystal Palace.

Tennessee has completed a monument in honor of John Sevier, the first Governor of that State.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1851.

WILLIAM P. DAVIS, announces himself as a candidate for Representative of Benton county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John N. Young.

ASA SKELTON, Esqr., requests us to announce him as a candidate for the Legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John N. Young.

JAMES VANSANDT, requests us to announce him as a candidate for the Legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John N. Young.

S. B. WHITE, requests us to announce his name as a candidate for the Legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John N. Young.

We are requested by Mr. Wagner to state that the exercises of his school will begin on Monday next.

Our Hon. Senators KING and CLEMENS will please accept our thanks for valuable Public Documents.

Circuit Court.

Our Circuit Court will begin its Fall Term next Monday, 21st instant—Judge SHUCKING to preside.

Tennessee.

The Legislature of Tennessee convened on the 6th inst. Mr. M. R. H. of Gibson, was elected speaker of the Senate, and JORDAN SROCKS, of Wilson, was elected speaker of the House. Clerks elected—House organized and ready for business at the last accounts.

GODFREY'S LADY'S Book for October is before us, and we consider it useless to reiterate again the eminent position it occupies in the judgment of our most critical lovers of literature.—Suffice it to say that its engravings are superbly magnificent, and particularly that of “Memory.”

Who can wonder at the success with which this Periodical has met, after a careful and impartial perusal of its contents? No one, we suppose.

The Cotton Crop.

We conversed the other day with a gentleman who had just returned from a tour through Western Georgia, West Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and South Alabama; and he gave it us his opinion that the cotton crop, in this entire region, would be a very short one. In some sections the crop had suffered from the depredations of the army and boll weevils, in others from the army and grasshoppers, in some from hail and storm, and very generally from the drought. From all he had seen and learned of the shortness of the crop, he expressed the opinion that the price must inevitably rise and that no sane man, acquainted with the facts, unless compelled to do so, would sell his cotton for less than 12 or 14 cents.

GEORGIA ELECTIONS.

Nothing official has been received. The result will be about as we feared. The Whig party, under the more recent popular and decisive name (Constitutional Union) is triumphant. The once Southern says Cobb's majority will be overwhelming. The Atlanta Intelligencer gives the result as far as learned from in sixty counties—majority for Cobb 12,705.

Submission “at all hazards and to the last extremity,” seems to be the order of the day.

Since writing the above we have received the Alabama Journal containing the following:

— — — — —

One of the wonders of the age is a Pagan Temple in a Christian land. The Chinese have erected a temple in California for their peculiar worship. America is truly the land of liberty, the abode of freedom—freedom of thought, of speech, of action—a land where every man may worship God, or anything else he pleases “under his sun vine and fig tree, and none shall make him afraid.”

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What a miserable point we are reaching, when a Southerner can be found to cry “Coo!” over his own degradation—over the defeat of gallant spirits who know no motive save the honor and safety of Southern interests Southern homes and Southern firesides.

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2201 immigrants from Europe arrived at New York on Monday and Tuesday, the 29th and 30th. Are our Trustees of the Male Academy going to turn a deaf ear to the voice of a “Citizen?”

Mr. E. Y. Parker, of Madison County, has exhibited one of the most astonishing implements of husbandry ever invented. He has dubbed it the “Planter” and according to the Huntsville Democrat, it performs five operations; it lays off, plants, scrapes, chops out and burns, two rows at a time, saving nearly 3-4 of the labor in its several operations. The use of this machine will place the cotton crop entirely under the control of the planter, as fifteen acres can be gone over in a day, by one man and horse. Judges who have examined the Planter believe it will fully answer the purpose for which it is designed.

At the present, the water in the Alabama River is so exceedingly low that rates have run up enormously, even to two dollars and fifty cents a barrel on flour!

Mr. John Kirby, Jr., who discharged a pistol at Hall, in the Court room in Tuscaloosa, when he saw his father fall, supposing him to have been shot by Hall, has been examined before a magistrate and discharged.

We learn from some of the Bar, who were in attendance upon the recent term of the Cherokee Circuit Court, that the Venue in the case of the State vs. Campbell, has been changed to DeKalb county.

Capt. A. S. HENRY, son of Patrick Henry, has publicly announced his intention to act no more in concert with the Whig party. The affiliation of this party North with the abolitionists, has disgusted the Captain, and he has renounced them forever.

The Commissioners have advertised their readiness to open books at Montgomery, on the first Monday in November, for Subscription to stock in the Alabama and Florida Railroad—Montgomery and Pensacola are the termini—Charter for fifty years.

The Tuscaloosa Monitor says, the University opened with 100 students, a larger number than has ever been in attendance on the first day of the term. Fifty one new students have been admitted, and others are arriving daily—so much for the recent attacks of subversive prints upon this Institution.

Rub good gold it will shine brighter!

The Nashville Gazette has appealed to the Citizens of Nashville to raise a subscription to purchase for Kossuth, a home—a home on a liberal scale. This is sensible and will prove far more comfortable and gratifying to Kossuth than the vain glories receptions usually given to him by our illustrious forefathers. I therefore, fellow citizens, hazard the issue of success, from a consideration that my principles are congenial to a majority of the people of Benton county; and as it respects my qualification to serve you in the Legislature, I leave it to your own judgment and discretion, the only true and correct criterion by which this particular can be obtained.

The forests of Maine and New Brunswick are suffering much from raging fires. The timber land, for miles in extent, has been burnt, in others from the army and boll weevils, in some from hail and storm, and very generally from the drought. From all he had seen and learned of the shortness of the crop, he expressed the opinion that the price must inevitably rise and that no sane man, acquainted with the facts, unless compelled to do so, would sell his cotton for less than 12 or 14 cents.

Hon. Harry L. Thornton of this State, who was appointed not long since Commissioner of Land Claims in California, was compelled on the 30th ult. in the city of Washington, to have his left arm amputated between the wrist and elbow, in consequence of great inflammation proceeding from a slight injury in the hand. The operation is said to have been skilfully performed, and his health is now improving.

One of the wonders of the age is a Pagan Temple in a Christian land. The Chinese have erected a temple in California for their peculiar worship. America is truly the land of liberty, the abode of freedom—freedom of thought, of speech, of action—a land where every man may worship God, or anything else he pleases “under his sun vine and fig tree, and none shall make him afraid.”

In Germany nothing is lost—the produce of the trees and the cows is carried to market; much fruit is dried for winter use. You see strings of them hanging from their chimney windows in the sun. The cows are kept up for the greater part of the year, and every green thing is collected for them. Every little nook, where the grass grows by road side, and river, and brook, is carefully cut with the sickle, and carried home on the heads of the women and children in baskets, or tied in large cloths. Nothing of any kind that can possibly be made of any use is lost; weeds, nettles, hay, the very goose grass in waste places, is cut and taken for the cows. You see the little children standing in the streets of the villages, in the streams which generally run down them, busy washing these weeds before they are given to the cattle.

They carefully collect the leaves of the marsh grass, carefully cut their potato tops for them, and even if other things fail, gather green leaves from the woodlands.

One cannot help thinking continually of the enormous waste upon the land, of man's life, let men, by all means, endeavor to stand good customs.

road sides, in the opening of plantations, in lanes, in church yards, where grass from year to year springs and dies, but which if carefully cut, would maintain many thousand cows for the poor.

CONSULATE OF THE U. STATES, HAVANA, Sept. 16, 1851.

To the Editor of the Republic:

Sir: In your weekly issue of the 28th ultimo you do me the justice to object to my condemnation with out a hearing, and to say that I am probably able to explain, to the satisfaction of my countrymen, my omission to act relative to the execution of the prisoners who were shot here on the 16th August.

I do not doubt that I shall satisfy every impartial mind that I am unmeritatively censured, and that I had no opportunity of doing anything in behalf of the unfortunate men who met so sad a fate.

I reside about four miles from this place, and, not being well on the morning of the 16th, did not reach my office till some time after ten o'clock, who, for the first time, I heard of the capture of about fifty of the men who had come with Lopez to this island in the steamer Pampero. I at the same time heard that the prisoners had been tried, found guilty, condemned, ordered to be executed, the order for their execution sent forward, and that they were about being removed from the harbor, where they were, to the place of execution.

Shortly afterwards, the American residing here, who, it is said, called on me, came and mentioned the subject to me, when I said to him that it was too late, and that I could do nothing—that I should not have time to get permission and see the prisoners. Of this I felt perfectly satisfied at the time, and I have since been confirmed in this opinion by the highest authority in the island, who informed me that the execution, which had already been ordered before I reached the city, would not have been postponed for me to have an interview with the prisoners, inasmuch as I could have asked to be permitted to do bad already been done by a gentleman known to some of the prisoners, and for whom they had sent.

Soon after the American referred to in my office, I received the information that a gentleman known to some of the prisoners had been sent for them, and to him they had delivered the articles and messages they desired to be conveyed to their friends. It was but a short time afterwards that I sent to the palace of the Governor and Captain-General, and heard that the prisoners had then been executed. You will thus see that I had no time to act, and that it was not in my power to do any thing for the unfortunate men who had been induced to invade Cuba with the expectation that they would find the whole island in a state of revolution, and that they would be received with open arms by the whole native population at least.

You will thus see that I had no time to act, and that it was not in my power to do any thing for the unfortunate men, the bitterest enemy I have on earth will not believe; and all

Revolution in Mexico—The Patriot Victorious.

The steamship Yacht arrived at New Orleans on the 29th ultimo, bringing the startling news of a revolution in that part of Mexico bordering on the Rio Grande. We prepare the following synopsis of the news, from letters and accounts published in the Brownsville, *Rio Bravo*, of the 24th ult.

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J. M. CANALEZ,
J. M. GONZALEZ, &c.

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"Cut it short, Parson—cut it short; the cows in the garden playing b—l with the cabbages."

The interruption, though irreverent, was well-timed, and the cows were driven out.

Origin of Negroes.

It is said that the lower order of Brazilians entertain the following belief as to the original formation of the negroes:

"At the time, they say, of the creation of Adam, satan looked on

Charge of Judge Kane.

THE CHRISTIANA OUTRAGE.

It having been decided by the District Attorney to send before the Grand Jury, bills against the persons bound over for treason, who were engaged in the late negro-outrage in Pennsylvania, Judge Kane thought it best to lay down the law to the Jury, that they might fully understand the nature of treason.

The Judge, after summing up the circumstances connected with the affair, and declaring that he had endeavored to keep his mind perfectly unbiased as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoners, proceeds to give the definition of the word treason as defined by the Constitution of the United States—"levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." The term "levying war" embraces, not merely the act of formal or declared war, but any combination forcibly to prevent or to oppose the execution or enforcement of a provision of the Constitution, or of a public statute, which they have sent to that sovereignty, through the corresponding sources, for the abolition of prohibitions and the reduction of the tariff; the protections due to stop the depredations of the Indians, already insupportable, as well as the oppression they suffer, owing to the restriction together with the hostility of the barbarians, are the complete destruction, of not only those who speak, but of the whole frontier, have decided and resolved to sustain with their arms the contents of the following articles.

1st. The permanent troops shall be expelled, the territory of the State, as being pernicious, oppressive and useless.

2. The citizen is inviolable in the enjoyment of his rights and property, and in the use of his opinions; the judicial power shall be sustained in the free exercise of its functions, and nothing shall be taken by the liberating forces without payment for the same.

3. As a guaranty of the rights and sovereignty of the States, a reformation of the federal constitution is required, reserving to the States all the powers and enjoyments not granted to the General Government.

4. The national representation, at least in the Senate, shall be equal, or by States, and elected popularly, abolishing the power of the Executive to appoint Senators.

5. The abolition of prohibitions, and the reduction of import duties on foreign merchandise is required, and the duties imposed on countenancing it, he is, in law, shall not be over forty per cent, ad valorem.

6. The heavy penalties applied to smuggling which makes it a criminal offence, imposing absurd fines shall be abolished; the loss of the goods, without further responsibility is enough, and from the product of this, a fund shall be created, for the exclusive, and sacred purpose of making war upon the savages.

7. The introduction of groceries shall be permitted on the frontier of the Rio Bravo free of duty for five years.

8. For the foreign commerce, a frontier custom-house shall be established at the town of Reynosa.

9. The towns seconding this plan subjected themselves to the authorities of the respective States that may second the same.

10. This movement is eminently national and liberal; consequently the states and towns that may adopt the same, shall be sustained by liberating forces.

11. A portion of said forces shall be permanently destined to carry on hostilities against the barbarians, until the complete pacification of the frontier States.

12. These towns will not lay

down their arms until the contents of the eleven preceding propositions be granted and realized. If the general Government should be obstinate in refusing the armed partition of this frontier, containing all the wants of the whole nation, the States adopting this plan will organize a provisional government, laying aside all idea of secession or annexation, and that in order that this plan may have the necessary publicity, this meeting has resolved to address the same to the illustrious ayuntamiento, being the body of this city, leaving to their consideration and deliberation the manner in which they will promulgate it.

J. M. CANALEZ,
J. M. GONZALEZ, &c.

A PRAYER CUT SHORT.—Parson B., was truly a pious man, and at the long graces which usually followed the meals, he and the whole family reverently knelt, except the Parson's brother, who, being over much fat, usually stood with his back to the table and overlooking the garden. One day, it was summer time, the parson was unusually favored; not appearing to notice the fitful movements of his brother, who kept twisting about, until finding no end to the thanks he broke in with—

"Cut it short, Parson—cut it short; the cows in the garden playing b—l with the cabbages."

The interruption, though irreverent, was well-timed, and the cows were driven out.

Origin of Negroes.

It is said that the lower order of Brazilians entertain the following belief as to the original formation of the negroes:

"At the time, they say, of the creation of Adam, satan looked on

and formed a man of clay, but everything he touched became black, and he determined to wash him white in Jordan. On his approach the river retired, and he had only time to push the black man into the wet sand, which wet the soles of his feet and palms of his hands, and accounts for the comparative whiteness of those parts. In a rage the devil struck his creation on the nose, by which the flatness of that organ was accomplished. The negro then begged, for mercy as no blame could be attached to him, upon which the other, somewhat pacified, patted him on the head, and by the heat of his hand, curled his hair in the way it is seen at the present time."

The same Brazilians also believe that the monkey tribe are an inferior variety of the negro species—that they are gifted with the power of speech, but refuse to talk, in order to avoid being pressed into the service of the white men. The dread of labor, they say, is strong enough to make Jocko hold his tongue.

Gov. Collier and his appointments.

"A Democrat" in the Advertiser & Gazette of the 20th ult., arraigns the Governor for having appointed Lyman Gibbons, Esq., to the Judgeship of the sixth, and T. Beavis, Esq., to the Judgeship of seventh circuit. He says "there are very few in this country who have the temerity to deny that the will and wishes of the people ought to be consulted in making appointments calculated to effect their rights and their interests. In various recent appointments Governor Collier has disregarded the rule." The instances particularized are those mentioned above.

It is not true, as suggested by "A Democrat," that Judge Gibbons is a whig, and *not a Democrat even when at that*. He is a democrat, and if the newspapers of Mobile are to be relied on, the attended and addressed democratic State Rights meetings during the last summer canvas. If the Advertiser, or its correspondent doubts Judge G.'s democracy, and his acceptability to the party, as well as his competency for the Bench, they are referred to J. A. Campbell, P. Phillips, J. T. Taylor, Esq., and other prominent members of the Mobile bar, who will show that "A Democrat" is mistaken.

In respect to Judge Beavis, he is nominally a whig, but a most liberal one with a Southern heart. He is a good lawyer and a gentleman, possessing the confidence of both parties of his own country, and so far as his acquaintance extends, elsewhere. The appointment of Judge R., we understand, was not made by the whig members of the bar; they named other individuals, if "A Democrat," or the Advertiser, desire to learn whether he is acceptable to the democracy of the circuit, we would refer them to Col. J. A. Winston, and Maj. J. C. Whitter, the democratic Senator and Representative of Santa Fe, and A. B. Crittenden, of Pickens, who will disprove the charge against Gov. C. of disregarding public opinion.

We understand the testimonial in favor of Chancellor Townes' appointment were too strong to be disregarded. They came from almost the entire bar of the Tennessee Valley. In fact there was no diversity of opinion in that quarter upon the subject.

In the appointment of Commissioners to examine the Bank of Mobile and the Southern Bank of Alabama, the Governor has according to precedent, appointed two democrats and one whig.

We should not have deigned to notice "A Democrat," had it not been for the modest, yet effective endorsement of his article, by our friend, the editor of the Advertiser. We cannot imagine why this illtimed and groundless attack is made upon Gov. C. We are quite sure that he is indifferent to it, and cannot move him in the least from what he regards the line of duty. He is no aspirant for further favors. He has been frequently heard to say that he neither seeks nor expects anything further in the way of preferment, either from the Legislature or the people. We make this remark merely to relieve some of our *aspiring friends*.

The democratic party has suffered incalculably more from the indiscretions of its members than from the opposition of whigs. It is still more probable than that, during the administration of Mr. Fillmore, many whigs as well as democrats, in elections to the Senate, the Legislature, and the great offices, have voted for the negroes.

Judge Kane also reads a severe lesson to that portion of the people who have advised resistance to the laws. He thinks this class abominates, not the respectable part of the community, but ignorant and degraded men, without political or social rights, instinctive of revolt. He denies that they represent the sentiment of Pennsylvania. *Mont. Atlas.*

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THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1851.

■ ■ ■ WILLIAM P. DAVIS, announced himself as a candidate for Representative of Benton county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John N. Young.

■ ■ ■ ASA SKELTON, Esq., requests us to announce him as a candidate for the Legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John N. Young.

■ ■ ■ JAMES VANSANDT, requests us to announce him as a candidate for the Legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John N. Young.

■ ■ ■ S. B. WHITE, requests us to announce his name as a candidate for the Legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John N. Young.

■ ■ ■ We are requested by Mr. Wagner to state that the exercises of his school will begin on Monday next.

■ ■ ■ Our Hon. Senators KING and CLEAVENS will please accept our thanks for valuable Public Documents.

Circuit Court.

Our Circuit Court will begin its Fall Term next Monday, 21st instant—Judge Snorrengrove to preside.

Tennessee.

The Legislature of Tennessee convened on the 6th inst. Mr. M. R. Hutton, of Gibson, was elected speaker of the Senate, and Joshua Stokes, of Wilson, was elected speaker of the House. Clerks elected—House organized and ready for business at the last account.

■ ■ ■ GOODEY'S Lady's Book for October is before us, and we consider it useless to reiterate again and again the eminent position it occupies in the judgment of our most critical lovers of Literature. Suffice it to say that its engravings are superbly magnificent, and particularly that of "Memory."

Who can wonder at the success with which this Periodical has met, after a careful and impartial perusal of its contents? No one, we suppose.

The Cotton Crop.

We conversed the other day with a gentleman who had just returned from a tour through Western Georgia, West Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and South Alabama; and he gave it as his opinion that the cotton crop, through this entire region, would be a very short one. In some sections the crop had suffered from the depredations of the army and sold up—houses have been consumed, and others are arriving daily—so much for the recent attacks of subversives.

Rub good gold it will shine brighter!

The Nashville Gazette.

We appealed to the Citizens of Nashville to raise a subscription to purchase for Kossuth, a home—a home on a liberal scale. This is sensible and will prove far more comfortable and gratifying to Kossuth than the vain glories receptions usually given a distinguished patriot in our Atlantic Cities.

The forests of Maine and New Brunswick are suffering much from raging fires. The timber land, for miles in extent, has been burnt up—houses have been consumed, and very generally from the storms, and very generally from the drought. From all he had seen fences; and the city of St. John's and learned of the shortness of the (N. B.) for three days, was so completely enveloped in smoke, as to

great damage done to crops and

the price must inevitably rise, and almost exclude the light of the sun.

■ ■ ■ Hon. Harry L. Thornton of this State, who was appointed not long since Commissioner of Land Claims in California, was compelled on the 20th ult. in the city of Washington, to have his left arm amputated between the wrist and elbow, in consequence of great inflammation proceeding from a slight injury in the hand. The operation is said to have been skillfully performed, and his health is now improving.

■ ■ ■ One of the wonders of the age is a Pagan Temple in a christian land. The Chinese have erected a temple in California for their peculiar worship. America is truly the land of liberty, the abode of freedom—freedom of thought, of speech, of action—a land where every man may worship God, or anything else he pleases—unless it be a Pagan.

■ ■ ■ Submission at all hazards and the last extremity seems to be the order of the day.

Since writing the above we have received the Alabamian Journal containing the following:

So far as we are informed, the negroes have not been successful in their efforts to obtain their freedom.

■ ■ ■ The Lowndes County, Alabama, says Col. E. J. Smith, of that County, had his

House and two valuable negroes destroyed by fire on the 20th ult.

The negroes were packing down the ginned cotton in the pick room, and were unable to escape. Mr. Smith's loss is estimated at two or three thousand dollars.

■ ■ ■ The Baptists of Coosa River Association have become aroused upon the subject of education, and have resolved to build up a male school, of high order, in Talladega.

■ ■ ■ Tennessee has completed a ledge. This speaks well for the

first Governor of that State.

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■ ■ ■ Tennessee

The Model Wife.

She don't know a word of French, Italian or German, never read anything but 'Hints to Married Women,' and 'The Cookery Book'—don't play on the piano, don't keep but one girl, does half the washing and ironing, makes all the cakes and pies, cuts her husband's vest, her own dresses, mends, all the stockings, turns her husband's pants inside out and hindside before they get shabby, does all the marketing, buys the wood and coal, never goes out except on Sunday, don't know whether small or big bonnets are worth, keeps awake at nights, never sleeps in day time, always looks pretty, never looks tired, wears a smiling face though every bone in her body aches, and presents Mr. Snooks with an heir once a year. Would speak to any man but her husband for the world—likes to see him talk to all the pretty women, rocks the cradle and darns the stockings in the forenoon, then—lays stockings and rocks the cradle in the afternoon—stays at home in the evening and mends her husband's old trowsers while he goes to hear Jenny Lind—sits up in the rocking chair half the night, nursing young Snooks, for fear it will disturb papa—has a great inward sensation of gomeness in the morning, nevertheless rises at 5 o'clock, takes out a clean shirt for Mr. Snooks, washes the faces, combs the heads of nine little Snookses, scrubs their eighteen dirty hands and nurses the baby while papa is shaving; for fear its crying will make him cut his face with the razor. Helps the nine and her husband at breakfast time then eats a cold egg and some burnt toast when they are gone.

John H. Murphy,
Oct. 14, 1851.—

WAREHOUSE NOTICE, 1851.

John H. Murphy's
Fire-proof Cotton Warehouse and Close Storage.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in informing his friends, that during his residence in this city, he has been engaged in the Cotton Ware-House and Commission Business, and by his usual care, attention to all business matters connected with his care, trusts to merit a continuance of the same.

This season he is building a new hotel, COTTON WAREHOUSE, strictly Fire-proof, on Bibb street, opposite to his present warehouse, capable of holding Four Thousand Bales of Cotton, all under cover, which with his present Warehouse, will enable him to do a large business.

TWENTY THOUSAND BALES OF COTTON

He offers himself this season, for security sake, and no responsibility, to those who may be engaged in the South.

The two Warehouses being separate and apart from each other, the risk, if any chance, by having half the crop stored in each Warehouse.

His Warehouses will be open to inspection by any friend, and he will be happy to show them.

Customer's may, on paying him the Rent Bond, will have immediate credit, and be entitled to

the Plant and Broker in the sale and purchase of Cotton not equalled by any other Warehouse in the city—particularly to those interested, and the best general agent.

Cotton, &c., may be sent to him by Rail Road,

or by Water, and he will be ready to receive them.

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LAND AND STOCK FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will dispose of his valuable Tract of Land, well improved; improvements in good order; containing Two Hundred Acres, more or less, lying on the Tallapoosa River, in Benton county, ten miles from Arbaechee, and ten miles from Robinson's Store. Also, Blacksmith's Tools, one hundred Barrels of Corn, Stock Hogs, Cattle and Sheep. Call and see before you lose a first rate bargain.

HIRAM BAIRD.
September 16, 1851.—t.

John H. Crawford.

HAS removed his shop to Brock's new building, one door South of Crows Office, where he is prepared to furnish the public with every article in his line, put up in the most elegant, durable and fashionable style.

All orders for Bureaus, Secretaries, Tables of all kinds, single, or in sets; Centre Tables, with or without Marble Slabs, Ottomans Divans, or Sofas—in fine, every article for Kitchen or Parlor, will be furnished upon the shortest notice.

All repairing shall be neatly done.

Send in your orders. April 23, 1851.

ly

Cabinet Making.

Chapel Lester,

IS prepared to execute all work in his line in the most durable, neat, tidy and fashionable style. Cabinet work required for life, he assures the public that his work shall be surpassed in neatness of finish or durability of materials and construction; neither will be undersold by any other workman in articles of equal value. It is to be thanked to those who have heretofore patronized him, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favors. Persons wishing purchase furniture will please call and suit themselves in his shop, and prices this shop is immediately back of W. H. Flaming's carriage shop. April 15, 1851. ly

Wanted.

I wish to employ a Journeyman Cabinet maker. One of steady habit, who is a good workman, will be furnished with permanent employment on liberal terms.

April 15, 1851.

C. H. LESTER,

WASHINGTON HALL,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE undersigned, anxious to render the above establishment every way acceptable to the travelling public, has recently made many alterations in the house, with a view to the promotion of the comfort of those who may favor him with their patronage.

Mr. Geo. R. Frazier, formerly of the United States, and late of the Eagle & Phoenix Hotel, Augusta, Ga., has been secured as Superintendent. It is his intention to spare neither expense nor exertion to make the Wa hington Hall deservedly popular.

JAMES LOYD, PROPRIETOR.

GEO. R. FRAZIER, Sup't.

N. B. The above house will always furnish dinner to the passengers from Macon at 3 o'clock, P.M. April 15, 1851.—ly

IRON WORKS.

THE subscriber has located him self in Good & Moore's Iron Works, and is now prepared with Turning Lathes, and other Machinery necessary to turn up and turn off all kinds of Mill Irons, Cast or Wrought, Cotton Machinery, make or repair Wool Cards, Turning Lathes of all sizes and descriptions—and in fact, almost any kind of Machinery that is used in the Southern States.

His experience as a Machinist, and his facilities for turning off work speedily and in a proper manner, will entitle him, he hopes, to a reasonable share of patronage.

Orders will be filled punctually, and at reasonable prices.

HENRY SHREADER.

Address the subscriber at Rockville, Benton county, Ala.

June 3, 1851.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

J. G. McKinney.

KEEPERS constantly on hand a good stock of WATCHES AND JEWELRY of the latest patterns and finest quality.

All kinds of repairing done to order, and goods and work warranted.

Dept. S. Square, East side of Broad St., Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851.

ly

The Last Loud Call!

TO all those who are indebted to the subscriber either by Note or Account, if not paid by the 15th of July, will find them in the hands of an officer for collection.

G. NEWBOUR.

July 1, 1851.

JOHN WHITING,
TARLETON WHITING,
Commission Merchants,

MOBILE, ALA.

WILL make liberal advances to customers, and will pay 5% interest on all money advanced.

Mobile, January 21, 1851.

ly

J. C. RUPERT, J. C. K. MCLELAND,

M. S. CASSITY

Rupert, McLeod & Co.,

Commission Merchants,

MOBILE, ALA.

September 16, 1851.

ly

Blacksmith's Bellows.

ANVILS and VICES, for sale by

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

April 8, 1851.

Sarsaparilla.

OLD JACOB & S. S. TOWNSEND, and

and Ringers, for sale by

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

April 8, 1851.

ly

George Bone.

KEEPS constantly on hand, Carriages and

Buggies, Broughams, &c., of the

latest and neatest style. Repairing of

every description on the shortest notice.

East side of Broad St., near the Depot, Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851.

ly

12,000 lbs. BACON for sale low by

F. M. ALLEN.

September 30, 1851.

ly

ROME DIRECTORY.

Watch, Clock AND JEWELRY STORE.

MR. T. S. WOOD, has just received a fine assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of every grade and price. Also, an assortment of CLOKS, which will put him to sell at such prices as must induce persons to buy him.

He can say that a better and more extensive assortment of JEWELRY, has never been exhibited in this city; and he feels that it will be examined and priced, the inducements to purchase will be irresistible.

Repairing done promptly and neatly.

March 11, 1851.—ly

J. E. OSGOOD, J. E. ALSO BROOK,

J. W. M. BERRIEN.

OSGOOD, ALSO BROOK & CO.,

No. 4, Choice House, Rome, Ga.

DEALERS in Ready Made Clothing of

all kinds—Boots and Shoes, and a

general assortment for Ladies and gentle-

men. Books, Stationary and Fancy Sta-

tionery—Music, PIANO PORTES,

&c. & c. All orders for Boots promptly

filled.

April 15, 1851.

ly

NEW SPRING
GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received a

splendid Stock of New Style Spring

Goods, which were bought low for cash,

and will be sold for a small profit our as-

sortment of Spring dress Goods is large

and well selected, and we think will please

any who may favour us with call.

BURNS & MURRAY.

April 15, 1851.

ly

BLCK & COBB,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FANCY and Staple Dry Goods—Boots,

Shoes, Hats, Saddles—Hardware

and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware.

A large Stock of Groceries always on

hand at the lowest cash prices.

Store under the Hilburn House near the

Depot, Rome, Ga.

April 15, 1851.

ly

NEW STORE,

STEVESON & DUNAN.

HAVE erected near the Rail Road De-

pot, in the new Brick Building, a few

doors above Sloan & Hawkins, and are

receiving a large

Stock of Staple & Fancy Goods.

Also, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Crockery, Drags, Painted Oils, Dye Stuff, &c. We hope that our friends and the public generally will favour us with a call.

Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851.

ly

BATTY,

Drapier and Apothecary, Rome, Ga.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large

Stock of Drugs, Medicines and che-

ries of WARRANTED PURITY.

Also, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuff—Sash

Glass, Physicians Shop Furniture, Surgi-

cal and Dental Instruments &c.

Garden Seed, Onion Sets, Northern

Potatoes, Clover, Blue Grass

and Millet in their appropriate seasons.

Sand Plaster, Gauze and ground Bones,

Merchant's supplies on very liberal terms

April 15, 1851.

ly

HILBURN HOUSE,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

This large and commodious es-

tablishment is now completed—

The rooms are spacious, the furni-

ture and equipments are all new

and of the best kind. The location

of this House near the Rail Road

and Steamboat Docks, gives it

allied advantages. All baggage

removed to and from the House,

without trouble or charge to the

owners.

The Stage Office,

is kept at this House, and per-

sons wishing to visit any portion

of the surrounding country, can be

supplied with private conveyances

at all times.

L. J. HILBURN.

December 1, 1851.

ly

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

J. G. McKinney.

KEEPERS constantly on hand a good

stock of WATCHES AND JEWELRY

of the latest patterns and finest

quality.

All kinds of repairing done to order,

and goods and work warranted.

Dept. S. Square, East side of Broad

St., Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851.

ly

THE CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS.</

Jacksonville Remubliana

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 15.—No. 37.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1851.

Whole No. 778.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,
AND
J. H. CALDWELL,

At \$3 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until three years are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on insertions inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

17 POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS addressed to the Editors on business.

LAW NOTICES.

Turnley & Davis,
Attorneys at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery,
WILL attend, promptly to all
business committed to their
charge in the Counties of Benton,
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega
and Randolph.

A D D R E S S

M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville, Ala.
March, 5, 1851.

W. B. MARTIN,
DESIDES no political office. He
intends devoting his entire time
and energy to THE PRACTICE
OF THE LAW, in the counties of
St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee,
Benton and Talladega—all
in the Supreme Court of the State.
Office No. 8, Office Row.

May 6, 1851.

George C. Whatley,
Attorney at Law.

Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA., July 31.

J. A. & J. S. McCampbell,
Attorneys at Law.

AND

Solicitors in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA., May 1.
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February 25, 1851.

W. H. FORNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Office No. 4, on Office Row.
March 18, 1851.

G. C. Ellis,
Attorney at Law.

AND

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
TENDERS his services to the citizens
of Benton, and surrounding
counties. May 15, 1851.

Office Row—No. 5.

William Acklen,
AND

William J. Haralson.
Have formed a partnership in the practice
of the law.

THEY will promptly attend to all busi-
ness referred to their care, in the sever-
al Courts of Law and Equity in the coun-
ties of Cherokee and De Kalb.

Office of ACKLEN, Huntsville, and J.
HARALSON, Leighton, De Kalb Co., Ala.
December, 31, 1850.

J. L. THOMSON, R. W. COBB,
THOMSON'S CORN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery;
WILL attend, promptly to all
business entrusted to their care, in the coun-
ties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshall, De Kalb, Cherokee, and
St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court
of the State.

Asheville, Ala., April, 1851.

Ciruit Hewitt,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery,
ASHEVILLE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA.
WILL attend the Courts of St.

Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Mar-
shall, Cherokee and Benton.

April 15, 1851.

S. K. McSpadden,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery,
WILL practice in the several
Courts of Cherokee, Benton,
Talladega, DeKalb and Marshall
Counties, and will promptly attend
to all claims entrusted to him for
collection.

Office at Centre, Cherokee Co.,
Ala., April 20, 1851.

ALICE GROVE.

CHAPTER VI.
Two years after the date of the incidents recorded in the last, Mr. Ellis was seated in his office, beside a table loaded with books and papers, and every thing about him denoting prudence and thrift. The candle burned dimly, and the little fire that the season required, was rapidly becoming extinct, whilst the occupant of the room gazed abstractly upon the vacancy. He carried him back to the scenes of his former happiness, to feel when visiting the graves of departed friends. It was Alice's birth night, and he had declined an invitation to participate in the festivities of the evening, that he might celebrate it by indulging alone, a melancholy retrospect of scenes that were passed and hopes that were buried. How long he might have continued his painful but pleasing reverie, we know not, for he was suddenly interrupted by a gentle knock at his door, and he sprang to his feet, as if he had been aroused from a profound slumber by a cry of alarm. The miniature was hastily secured, the door quickly opened, and to his great surprise a female figure stood before him. So unusual an occurrence threw him completely off his guard, and he remained silent, though motionless and silent, until restored to his self-possession by the question—"Is this Mr. Ellis's wife?" There was something in the tone of the voice which, for a moment, struck back upon him the train of thought he had so recently been indulging in, and his heart beat quicker as the idea crossed his mind that something important to his future destiny was about to transpire. But without stopping to analyze the vague impression, he replied to the question, and asked, in his turn, if any thing of a serious nature had prodded him so unexpectedly a visit.

"I wish," said the female, in a tremulous voice, "to have a conversation with you, on a very important subject, and since I can not command a more suitable place for the interview, you must permit me to make the communication in your office." Mr. Ellis then invited her in—politely seated her by the fire—then on a little more fuel—and blushed about the room to gain time for reflection upon this singular adventure, and the probable character of the communication he was about to receive, and to afford his visitor an opportunity to compose herself previous to entering upon the subject which had induced her to select so unsuitable a time for its discussion.

"You are, no doubt, greatly surprised, Mr. Ellis," said the girl, who was the first to speak, "at receiving a visit from a female, at this hour of the night, and without an attendant. But I shall surprise you yet more, before we part. Do you know me?" she continued, lifting her veil and looking him full in the face.

"I can not say that I do," he replied, after a close examination of her features, "but I feel as if I had seen you before, and your presence brings to my mind much that is pleasant, and more that is painful, in my past life; but tell me where and when I have seen you?"

"I have seen you often at Mr. Grove's, when I was innocent and you were happy; and though you have forgotten the maid, I am sure still remember the mistress."

"Is it possible?" Mr. Ellis ex-

claimed in a tone of astonishment,

"that you are Susan Price? And

where is Alice?"—she "in this city?" As he spoke he arose from his seat, advanced towards the girl, and offered her his hand, but she drew back, saying, "No! Mr. Ellis, I am not worthy to touch the hand of him, whom I have so deeply injured. You know not, sir, the extent to which I have been instrumental in destroying your happiness and that of Alice Grove; but I am now paying dearly for it. Sit down, sir, and hear with patience, if you can the history of your wrongs, of my guilt, and that of the demon by whom I was betrayed and am now deserted. You know, I suppose, that Mr. Pemberton once courted Miss Alice?"

"No," Mr. Ellis replied, "I never heard it before, and am sure that you are mistaken, for he never mentioned it to me, and he was in the habit of communicating freely, to me every thing that concerned him."

"No, Mr. Ellis, I see not mista-

ken on this point; but I perceive that you still look upon him as your friend, and I shall be mistaken, if you do not acknowledge him to be your worst enemy before I finish my story. He courted Alice, as I have just remarked, and from the moment she discarded him, resolved to communicate something to me in relation to some of his villainous designs. I objected to having any thing to do with it, and by way of frightening me into it, he threatened to expose me to Alice as the sole author of all our machinations against yourself and her. Neither of us knew that Mr. Wilkins was near, until he informed us by an attempt to seize Mr. Pemberton, but as he is an old man, we had no difficulty in escaping, though we were fully detected, as he knew both. What steps were then taken by Mr. Wilkins, I can not inform you, for we left the city before day, went no matter where—to escape the consequences of our evil deeds, and neither of us have ever returned."

"Then Alice and Mr. Woodmore were not married," said Mr. Ellis, in a tone of deep feeling—"and can never forget it, for it was the first time that sadness of spirit we are wont to feel when visiting the graves of departed friends."

"Yes," said Mr. Ellis, in a tone of deep feeling—"and can never forget it, for it was the first time that sadness of spirit we are wont to feel when visiting the graves of departed friends."

"Do you remember, Mr. Ellis, the morning that you called at Mr. Grove's and asked for Alice?"

"Yes," said Mr. Ellis, in a tone of deep feeling—"and can never forget it, for it was the first time that sadness of spirit we are wont to feel when visiting the graves of departed friends."

"You may now discard that he is not to blame—Mr. Pemberton told me what answer to give, in case you should call to see her, and it was I who sent back your note with the message that accompanied it."

"Only convince me of the truth of what you say," Mr. Ellis said as he sprang from his seat and stood before her with a look of amazement—"Only convince me that Alice was true to the last, and to the office?" There was something in the tone of the voice which, for a moment, struck back upon him the train of thought he had so recently been indulging in, and his heart beat quicker as the idea crossed his mind that something important to his future destiny was about to transpire. But without stopping to analyze the vague impression, he replied to the question, and asked, in his turn, if any thing of a serious nature had prodded him so unexpectedly a visit.

"And what in the name of heaven," demanded Mr. Ellis, with an emotion that he could not control, "induced you, Susan, to betray so basely a mistress that you loved as your own soul? Did she not rescue you from poverty and disgrace, and treat you a ways with the greatest kindness—then why did you treat her cruelly?"

"I must leave you to guess," she replied, not without agitation,

"from what I have already told you; and I must beg you not to interrogate me so harshly, for my confession is voluntary, and if you wish to hear the whole let me proceed."

"When you called again in the evening, Miss Alice was in the garden, and when she went out told me, if you care, to tell you where you would find her; but I obeyed Mr. Pemberton's instructions and gave you the answer which you must well remember."

"And what in the name of heaven," demanded Mr. Ellis, with an emotion that he could not control, "induced you, Susan, to betray so basely a mistress that you loved as your own soul? Did she not rescue you from poverty and disgrace, and treat you a ways with the greatest kindness—then why did you treat her cruelly?"

"Her husband!" he exclaimed, in a voice of agony—no! nor Alice is not married—if your story is true, she will never marry—but how do you know that she is married, and who is her husband?"

"True sir, Ellis, she dare not do it; even if she were disposed, with the consent of her husband."

"Her husband!" he exclaimed, in a voice of agony—no! nor Alice is not married—if your story is true, she will never marry—but how do you know that she is married, and who is her husband?"

"You have no right to suppose me, that I would knowingly deceive you now—I have no purpose to subserve by practising such deceit. The whole of my story is true, and if Alice is not married, she is not mine, for I only tell you what I have heard and believe. I have it from good authority, that Alice Grove is married, and if you will read this paragraph,

The scheme was laid by Mr. Pemberton, who said that if he could prevent any communication between you and Alice, for a week, he could, in that time make you such a drunkard, that she would entirely

forget you, and thus make herself available for his conduct to me—where is he, girl?"

"You frighten me Mr. Ellis," said the trembling girl, "and I must go, I dare not stay with you any longer unless you will remember that I am a helpless female."

"Take your seat again," he said in a quiet tone, "and I will endeavor to be calm—so go on with your story."

"You asked where Mr. Pemberton is now. You shall know in a few minutes, if you do not interrupt me. The evening that you left Philadelphia Alice found in her bower a letter from you, which gave her the first hint that there was any foul play going on, and for several months her uncle, Mr. Wilkins—who released you from the guard at Alice's request—made unceasing efforts to discover the author of the mischief, but without

success, until the whole affair was disclosed by accident. One evening Alice had gone to see a poor woman, in the neighborhood, that was sick, and it happened that Mr. Wilkins wanted to see her in pri- rate, and knowing that she was in must, sooner or later, be followed by certain, if not adequate punishment; nor was he so as not to see that his own acts led to his present sufferings. It was this conviction that caused him to look rather with pitty than anger upon the wretched who had so basely and wantonly deceived him. After pacing the floor for a considerable length of time, during which many conflicting ideas had passed through his mind. Mr. Ellis resumed his seat, and conversed freely with the unhappy girl, not only in reference to all that had happened in Philadelphia after his departure, but upon the subject of her own future prospects, with a view as he told her, of devising the means of placing her in a situation to retrieve his character and to provide a comfortable support. Such magnanimity astonished the poor creature beyond the power of expression, and inspired the hope that she might return to the path of rectitude, and thus repay her noble benefactor. With a promise to return the next evening she bade him good night, and retired with an earnest wish that he might yet be happy.

(To be concluded next week.)

Gorgey, the Hungarian Traitor.

Mr. Bruce writes to the New York Tribune, the following description of Gorgey, the Arnold of Hungary:

In regard to Gorgey, one of my friends here, lately remarked, that he was the opposite of Kossoth—Kossoth was a Hungarian and nothing else—Gorgey was anything but a Hungarian!

There is much truth in the remark. Gorgey never had the least sympathy with either the virtues or the weaknesses of his countrymen. A man of cold, stern nature, of few words and tremendous deeds, he always laughed over the Magyar fire, and eloquence and patriotism. Despite the falsehood displayed at last, there is something very striking about his character.

If he was a traitor, he was no common one.

His career commenced in a characteristic way, by his hanging up, when he was only a Major, one of the first noblemen in Hungary for treason, as sternly and indifferently as if he had been a dog. He seemed to others utterly indifferent to what men usually long after.

Heavily professed, amid his most splendid achievements, he would rather be teaching chemistry, than leading an army. When Kossoth sent him, on one occasion 200,000 guineas (100,000) to make a provision for his future, and in order not to offend him, included it to his wife, he sent it back, with the remark,

"If I fall, I shall not need it, and my wife can be governess again, as she was before; if we are conquered, and I escape, I can be Professor abroad; if we conquer, and I survive the victory, I need no money now!"

After one of his grand victories, the Ministry sent him certain decorations and orders of honor; he put them aside with a sneer, as if they were to be scattered at small spots from ten feet down to mere drops, and was only a light scum.

When melted, it still retained its color, as it does at the present time. There seems to be no accounting for this singular phenomenon.

During the time that the Advance was frozen up in the ice, the men and officers practised every day in drawing the sledges, as they were expecting every hour almost, to have their vessel crushed, and their only means of escape was to travel by ice across Baffin's Bay to the nearest port, Uppernavik, a distance of between two and three hundred miles. Two sledges of provision, enough for thirty days full rations, was all that could be taken along, and these were kept loaded and in readiness the whole time, to start at a moment's warning.

The men also had their knapsacks packed ready for a move—Ten miles a day is all the distance that can be made in a day with a sledge—the ice being very uneven and covered in many places with deep snow and frightful crevices.

For the amusement of the men, and to occupy their time, a theatrical company was formed, and performed nightly to a large audience, using the deck of the Advance as a theatre, it being closed in. One evening during the performance, the mercury stood at 45 degrees below zero, and the average during the day was twenty-one degrees.

Yet they did not suffer from the cold.

We learn from the Times, that Mr. Grinnell, the malignant author of the Arctic expedition is quite anxious to set on foot another, and thinks it very desirable that a polar expedition be one of the squadron.

All the officers and men have returned from their expedition in good health

Letter from Hon. James Buchanan, of Penn.

This bold and patriotic letter, as will be seen, was written in answer to one inviting him to be present at a Democratic Mass Meeting. It is short and to the point—pure gold without a particle of alloy. Such a document from a northern whig of national reputation, age, or any reputation, would be a curiosity never yet discovered. From "My Dear Sir" to "Yours very respectfully," there is no dodging, no evasions, no wobbles. He matches right up to the questions, and handles them like a man, who is a man.

WHEATLAND, (near Lancaster,) September 8, 1851.

My Dear Sir:—I have received your very kind invitation on behalf of the Committee, to be present at the Democratic Mass Meeting to be held at Bristol, on Saturday next, to promote the election of "Bigler, Clover and the entire Democratic Ticket." Whilst I regret that circumstances render my presence impossible, my heart shall be with you on that occasion.

In one of its aspects, a more important State election has never been held in Pennsylvania, since the period of the Revolution than that which is approaching. The friends of the Union throughout our whole confederacy are awaiting the result with intense anxiety.—Should her democracy triumph, which I do not doubt, we shall then have good reason to hope that the fatal question of slavery will soon be finally settled and placed at rest. On the contrary, the re-election of Gov. Johnston, with his avowed hostility to the fugitive slave law, and his approval withheld from the repeal of the provision denying to our sister States the use of our jails for the detention of fugitives from labor, will keep alive and exasperate the present dangerous agitation on the subject of slavery. Tariffs may be raised or reduced—appropriations for Internal Improvements by the General Government may be rejected—in short, all the great and important questions which have heretofore divided the two political parties of the country, may be decided in favor of the one or the other; and the union of the States will comparatively be in no danger. Not so in regard to the question of slavery—for this plain reason, that its agitation by the fanatics and abolitionists of the North, endangers the domestic security, the fireside peace and happiness of every man, woman and child in the slaveholding States. This agitation necessarily renders the slaves of the South discontented, and unhappy, and predisposes them to acts which humanity could not contemplate without horror. Self-preservation is the first instinct of nature; and for this reason the Union will be in serious danger whenever the southern people are convinced that it is inconsistent with their personal safety.

Should Col. Bigler be elected Governor upon the issues now fairly joined between the two parties—the malfeasance of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the restoration to the South of the use of our jails for the detention of our fugitive slaves, the great moral influence of such a decision by the Keystone State will then be felt and regarded throughout the Union. Such a victory will come "with healing on its wings." We may then predict with confidence the return of that peace and tranquility which have been banished from our country ever since 1835, when the unfortunate agitation commenced. Each State will then manage its own manner, without any impudent interference from its neighbors. The constitutional rights of the Southern States will then be acknowledged and vindicated by their Northern sisters, and we shall continue to be a great, prosperous and united confederacy—the envy, the example and the admiration of the whole world.

Yours very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

PASS HIM AROUND.—Some time since an Irishman by the name of James Mechanias Watson, came to this place peddling Table cloths without a license. As a matter of course, so soon as the fact was known that he had no license he was arrested and required to give bail for his appearance at Court. Being a stranger, and having no money, he could not give the required bail, and consequently had to go to jail to await his trial. Some of our citizens however, not willing that he should be in jail so long for so small an offence, stepped forth, signed the bond, and procured his release—he being assured by the said Mechanias or Watson that he would certainly appear and release them from all liability. The result shows differently, and from all information we can gather in relation to the said Mechanias or Watson, he is an Irishman 35 or 40 years of age, and although I treat with perfect indifference the reports and sayings of writers in newspapers, or otherwise, yet I should feel really thankful to you to state that no indictment whatever can tend to make me change my mind in reference to the resolution I have adopted to quit the stage.

The said Mechanias or Watson is an Irishman 35 or 40 years of age, about six feet high and weighs about 200 pounds—he also wears the children of Gen. Jessup and earrings.—Athens (Limestone county, A.L.) Heights.

Lady Franklin.

Lady Franklin still indulges the hope of the discovery of Sir John and his crew. The following is an extract of a letter addressed to Mr. Grinnell of New York, since the return of Capt. Penny:

"Captain Penny's letter is today before the Board of Admiralty, urging them in the strongest terms to despatch instantly a powerful steamer to Wellington Channel, in which quarter, to the northwest, he has discovered the passage which there can be scarcely a doubt, the ships have taken, since it is the only opening they have found anywhere, and hundreds of miles of coast have been explored in the lower western direction, to Cape Walker, Bank's Land, and Melville Island without a trace of them. Drift Wood in considerable quantities has come out of this northwest channel, and also a small bit of rather fresh English elm, which Penny pronounces must have belonged to our ships, and was probably thrown overboard. Thus the right track of northwest passage, and the course of the missing ships are identical; and I can only regret that our squadron was not told they might attempt the making of the passage if they could, for in that case, we should have had no abandoning of the search till many more struggles had been made to get into Behring's Straits. The barrier of ice in Wellington Channel did not break up last year, nor had it done so, this, when Penny left; but his explorations, which extended to 180 miles from the entrance, were made beyond it in boat sledges, 60 miles beyond this, he saw water, with land standing to the northwest. I can hardly conceive how he could resist following the open water which he saw beyond him, and which he is convinced leads into the so much talked of Polar basin. He is also convinced, with Dr. Lane that there is a better climate in those more northern latitudes, with more natural resources of food and fuel; some proofs of which he brings forward. We have every reason then to hope that some of our lost friends and countrymen may yet be able to support life in this region, though unable to return by the way which they came, and the absence of any traces of them, north of Cape Innes, on the east side of Wellington Channel, proves nothing at all against it, since they were not likely to linger on their own way to examine shores and islands, but would push on as fast as possible while the opportunity favored them; and the next traces to be found would probably be their second winter quarters.

In confirmation of this view, Penny tells us that there are signs of their first winter encampment at Beechey Island, &c., of their having left it suddenly; and that the summer of 1846, though extremely unfavorable to the whalers, who, on account of the prevailing winds, could not cross over to the west side of Baffin's Bay, must have been quite the reverse to our navigators. You may imagine in what a state of anxiety and agitation we are till we learn the decision of the Admiralty on the appeal now made by the South of the use of our jails for the detention of our fugitive slaves, the great moral influence of such a decision by the Keystone State will then be felt and regarded throughout the Union. Such a victory will come "with healing on its wings." We may then predict with confidence the return of that peace and tranquility which have been banished from our country ever since 1835, when the unfortunate agitation commenced. Each State will then manage its own manner, without any impudent interference from its neighbors. The constitutional rights of the Southern States will then be acknowledged and vindicated by their Northern sisters, and we shall continue to be a great, prosperous and united confederacy—the envy, the example and the admiration of the whole world.

Yours very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

"From my Mother, Sir."

A few days since a case came up in the U. S. District Court in Philadelphia, in which a captain of a vessel was charged with some offense on shipboard by his crew.—An incident occurred in the hearing of the case, which excited a deep feeling in Court and in all present.

A small lad was called to the witness stand. He had been a hand on board the barque at Pernambuco, and was present during the controversy between the captain and the crew. The shaggy appearance of his head, and the bronzed character of his face and neck, from the exposure of a Southern sun, at first sight, would seem to indicate carelessness and neglect; but underneath that long and matted hair, the fire of intelligence gleamed from a pair of small and restless eyes, which could not be mistaken. The counsel for the captain, from the extreme youth of the lad, doubted whether he understood the obligation of an oath he was about to take, and with a view to test his knowledge asked leave to interrogate him. This was granted, and the following interesting colloquy took place:

Counsel.—"My lad, do you understand the obligations of an oath?"
Boy.—"Yes, sir, I do."
Counsel.—"What is the obligation?"
Boy.—"To speak the truth and keep nothing hid."
Counsel.—"Where did you learn this, my lad?"

Boy.—"From my mother, sir," replied the lad, with a look of pride which showed how much he esteemed the early moral principles implanted in his breast by her to whom was committed his physical and moral existence.

For a moment there was a deep silence in the court room, and then as eye met eye, and face gleamed to face with the recognition a mother's love and moral principles which had made their fixed expression upon this boy, it seemed as if the spectators would forget the decorum due to the place, and give audible expression to their emotions. The lad was instantly admitted to testify.

Behold the mother's power. Often had evil influence and corrupt example assailed this boy. Time, care and exposure to the badding elements had worn away the lineaments of the infant face, and bronzed his once fair exterior, but deeply nestled in his bosom, still the lessons of a mother's love, which taught him to love and speak the truth.

Curious Facts.

A writer in one of the New York religious papers is comparing the census returns in regard to the prevalence of insanity between the whites and blacks, and the relative proportions of each affected with the disease. The facts adduced show that insanity is greatest among the free blacks. In the State of Maine, every fourteenth colored person is an idiot or a lunatic.—And though there is a gradual improvement in the condition of the colored race as we proceed westward, the north of Cape Innes, on the east side of Wellington Channel, proves nothing at all against it, since they were not likely to linger on their own way to examine shores and islands, but would push on as fast as possible while the opportunity favored them; and the next traces to be found would probably be their second winter quarters.

In confirmation of this view, Penny tells us that there are signs of their first winter encampment at Beechey Island, &c., of their having left it suddenly; and that the summer of 1846, though extremely unfavorable to the whalers, who, on account of the prevailing winds, could not cross over to the west side of Baffin's Bay, must have been quite the reverse to our navigators. You may imagine in what a state of anxiety and agitation we are till we learn the decision of the Admiralty on the appeal now made by the South of the use of our jails for the detention of our fugitive slaves, the great moral influence of such a decision by the Keystone State will then be felt and regarded throughout the Union. Such a victory will come "with healing on its wings." We may then predict with confidence the return of that peace and tranquility which have been banished from our country ever since 1835, when the unfortunate agitation commenced. Each State will then manage its own manner, without any impudent interference from its neighbors. The constitutional rights of the Southern States will then be acknowledged and vindicated by their Northern sisters, and we shall continue to be a great, prosperous and united confederacy—the envy, the example and the admiration of the whole world.

Yours very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

JENNY LIND PARTED FROM THE STAGE.—Jenny Lind has written the following letter in reply to the report that she was to appear in Opera in New York during the coming winter:

"I have not the most remote idea of ever again returning to the stage, and although I treat with perfect indifference the reports and sayings of writers in newspapers, or otherwise, yet I should feel really thankful to you to state that no indication whatever can tend to make me change my mind in reference to the resolution I have adopted to quit the stage.

There must be something congenital with a sound body and sound mind, and with advancement which places him in the scale of intelligence and humanity as far above the condition of his African progenitor as the white man is above the brute.

In slavery he reaches the same age with a sound body and sound mind, and with advancement which places him in the scale of intelligence and humanity as far above the condition of his African progenitor as the white man is above him.

There must be something congenital with the laws of progress in the causes which produce these effects—something which furnishes justification for the institutions which are the basis of our social condition in the South.

The said Mechanias or Watson is an Irishman 35 or 40 years of age, about six feet high and weighs about 200 pounds—he also wears the children of Gen. Jessup and earrings.—Athens (Limestone county, A.L.) Heights.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1851.

WILLIAM P. DAVIS, announces himself as a candidate for Representative of Benton county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John N. Young.

ASA SKELTON, Esq., requests us to announce him as a candidate for the Legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John N. Young.

JAMES VANSANDT, requests us to announce him as a candidate for the Legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John N. Young.

S. B. WHITE, requests us to announce his name as a candidate for the Legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John N. Young.

Since the August elections in this State, and the disastrous results to the Democratic State Rights party in the recent elections in other States, the Journals on both sides have been recapitulating their past acts and marking out for themselves a future course of action.

Will our readers indulge us a moment while we too, come to the confession? And in doing this we wish not to elaborate a single point, or mystify any position we have heretofore taken, or which we may in future assume; all we ask is the privilege of making a "clean conscience."

Well, to begin. The Jackson ville Republican commenced its career soon after Mr. VAN BUREN was elected to the Presidency. We flattered ourselves that it came not into the world "half made up"—neither sickly nor affected neutrality characterized its course. It assumed as its political basis the broad platform of democratic principles, and entered unreservedly and unequivocally into the advocacy of democratic measures. It yielded a cheerful and hearty support to Mr. VAN BUREN's administration, which, at that time, was not only acceptable to the democracy North, but to the entire party South. No free-soilism or abolitionism marred the beauty and purity of his political creed at that time, consequently the heavy hand of tyranny and oppression fell not upon the South during the term of his administration.

The next crusade in which it was engaged, with the same colors flying at its mast head, was against the lumber—log-cabin-on-skid adversary of 1840; and its readers will remember how unflinchingly it brasted the terrible storm of the hard-cider campaign, which resulted in the overthrow of the democratic hosts, and the election of Gen. HARRISON. During the reign of him whom the Whigs called "traitor John," consequent on the death of HARRISON, it approved or unsparsingly censured the measures of his administration as he approximated more or less to the correct standard of democratic principles.

With James K. POLK as the standard bearer, it entered the lists against the old blue-stocking Federalists, when they contended that the Free States are the principal abodes of idocy and lunacy among them. In Ohio there are just ten colored persons who are idiots or lunatics. To where there is one in Kentucky, and in Louisiana, a large majority of the population is colored, and four-fifths of them are slaves, there is but one of these idiots of 43,000 who are sane.

With James K. POLK as the standard bearer, it entered the lists against the exalting enemy, and warmly, heartily and sincerely advocated his election; and no paper in the union advocated the measures of his brilliant administration with more sincerity or devotion to it. With WILLIAM R. KING and GEORGE M. DALLAS, at our mast head, the old ship of Democracy will certainly weather the storm of the coming Presidential canvass, and conduct her glorious old constitutional crew, in harmony and triumph, back to her ancient political meetings—a strict construction of the Constitution, and a jealous watchfulness of the Rights of the States.

When the contest raged between Cass and Butler on the one hand, and Taylor and Fillmore on the other, true to its political principles, all its energies were exerted to secure the election of the former.

Of course since the commencement of the present abolition-Fillmore administration it is unnecessary to speak its readers know whether it has praised or censured.

When the Northern Rights question was sprung and became paramount to all others, the Republican was one of the few papers that warmly opposed the dissolution of the Democratic party (and consequently entered a protest against the Resolution of the Montgomery State Rights Convention to that effect) and boldly affirmed that in the State Rights doctrines of the Jeffersonian Democratic party, if

the Democratic party (and consequently the State Rights party) had adopted the platform of the Free Soil party, it would be a violation of the Constitution as it is, and eager to make a latitudinous construction of that sacred instrument, that they may retain the flesh pots. At this attempt to blot out State sovereignty, the State Rightsmen loothed clandestinely, as though he was in concert with the marble, not dreaming that men in high places are willing to barter freedom for a song.

Then we urge you to stand by the Constitution as it is, it was given to us by its framers; as pure as a bride in her wedding robes. Sure not for one line to be mutilated.

Stand by it, and command others to stand by it.—*Friendship.*

Additional from Mexico.

Two newspapers have been established in the city of Mexico. One is called *El Atlan Cubano*, and is devoted to the cause of the independence of Cuba; and the other is *El Expediente*, and holds just the opposite views.

The electoral college has assembled and chosen what are called the secondary electors. The *Siglo Diez y Nueve* denounces this as an unconstitutional act.

The *Esperanza* of Guadalajara publishes a letter from Mazatlan, which says that a force of more than a thousand Americans had invaded the Mexican territory from California. They had crossed the frontier of Sonora, and demanded permission from the State Government to work the mines which they found there. The *Trait d'Union* doubts the truth of this rumor.

The Government has asked Congress to permit the anticipation of \$60,000 more of the American indemnity.

It is proposed to place a lighthouse at the mouth of the Tuxpan river.

Letters from Mazatlan announce that the steamer Gold Illicit had been purchased at San Francisco, to run between that port and Venosa Bay, on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

A letter from Havana, to some person in the city of Mexico, to which reference is made in the *Siglo*, gravely asserts that an American vessel had arrived at Havana for the purpose of offering reparation to Spain for the outrages committed during the riots in this city, and payment for the damages sustained by the Spanish residents.

The letter says that the American Government had requested the Spanish Consul to return in the ship-of-war referred to, stating that he would be received here by the authorities, that the Spanish flag would be raised and saluted with twenty guns. Besides, he would be conducted by the authorities to his residence, from which the Spanish flag would wave for three days, and that, before being unfurled, the criminals who had desecrated it would be forced to go on their knees and kiss it. Likewise, every night, for three days, the portrait of the Queen of Spain would be carried round the streets, accompanied by a procession of the people and the authorities; and that the losses incurred by the Spanish citizens here, as well as the price of the Union printing office, would be paid out of the public treasury.

We have given this work a cursory perusal and have been gratified—satisfied—our State pride has been exalted—and we doubt not every Alabamian will feel that an "aching void" has been filled. We have said this much not as a compliment to the able Author; for we feel that no notice of ours could add to the merit of the work: we merely wish to let our people know that the "History" is in our midst—an agency for Benton and Cherokee has been established here:—and all (we hope there will be many) who wish to adorn their libraries with this valuable book, by calling at Woodward's can supply themselves with a copy.

Every Southerner should remember that this work is not only the History of a Southern State; but it was written in the South, by a Southerner; and to this we can add the gratifying fact that it was published in the South, by Messrs. Walker and James 1st East Bay.

Our democratic fathers have recognized the doctrine that no act of Congress was obligatory on the States, unless it was sanctioned by the Constitution. This was the principle asserted in the resolutions of Virginia and Kentucky, and endorsed by the people of every Southern State.

At the organization of the Government the States were regarded as independent sovereignties, who, for certain purposes, had entered into a partnership and constituted an agent upon whom they conferred certain powers. When they entered into this partnership, they did not transfer to the Government their sovereignty. They clothed the Government with no monarchical principle, but left it a pure undivided stream, at which all could quench their thirst. The Constitution expressly declares that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Where does the General Government get the power to obliterate State sovereignty? Who is the Government? Who are the States? The people. Then it follows that all political power is inherent in the people, and all free Governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their benefit. This is true Republicanism, as taught by Thomas Jefferson the Apostle of Liberty, and the author of the American Declaration of Independence.

The doctrine of the Fillmorites is strongly Federal, and at war with a strict construction of the Constitution. It makes of the President a monarch as great as the Autocrat of Russia and it is greatly to be deprecated that a large and powerful party are arrayed against the Constitution as it is, and eager to make a latitudinous construction of that sacred instrument, that they may retain the flesh pots. At this attempt to blot out State sovereignty, the State Rightsmen loothed clandestinely, as though he was in concert with the marble, not dreaming that men in high places are willing to barter freedom for a song.

A proposition is on foot, New Orleans, to raise a fund purchase suitable presents to present to the British consul at Canada, Joseph T. Crawford, and Sidney Smith, his worthy secretaries, as mementoes of their noble patriotic conduct towards the American prisoners.

"Boy, you're not far from a fool." "Well, as we ain't more than three feet apart, I give in to that."

The Truth coming Out.

The Washington papers publish the following letter of Gen. Scott, who was "written to some months since by a gentleman of Pennsylvania, at the request of eight members of the State Senate, addressing him as the undoubted Whig candidate for the Presidency, and requesting his opinions upon the various political questions which have agitated the country." As the N. York Express says, the letter is "characteristic"—for there is no other man prominently named for the Presidency who would have written a letter so affectedly sprawled out, like the comic in a bill of indictment.

We stated the other day that we had been positively informed that Gen. Scott was under a pledge to Seward to write no public letter expressing his opinions on subjects of "grave public interest."

**LAND AND STOCK
FOR SALE.**

THE undersigned will dispose of his valuable Tract of Land, well improved; improvements in good order; containing Two Hundred Acres, more or less, lying on the Tallapoosa River, in Benton county, ten miles from Arbaconee, and ten miles from Robinson's Store. Also, Blacksmith's Tools, one hundred Barrels of Corn, Stock Hogs, Cattle and Sheep.—Call and see before you lose a first rate bargain.

HIRAM BAIRD.

September 16, 1851.—ly.

John H. Crawford,

HAS removed his shop to Brock's new building, one door South of Crows Office, where he is prepared to furnish the public with every article in his line, put up in the most elegant, durable and fashionable style.

All orders for Bureaus, Secretaries, Tables of all kinds, single, or in sets; Centre Tables, with or without Marble Slabs, Ottomans Divans, or Sofas—in fine, every article for Kitchen or Parlor will be furnished upon the shortest notice.

All repairing shall be neatly done. Send your orders.—y

April 22, 1851.

Cabinet Making.

Chapel R. Lester,

IS prepared to execute all work in his line in the most durable, neat, tidy and finished style. Considering himself a master in his line, he is anxious that his work shall not be surpassed in neatness or finish, or durability of materials and construction; which will be underlined by any other workman in articles of equal value.

If any person will give him a trial, he will be pleased to furnish him with samples of his work, and to have it examined by any other workman.

The shop is immediately back of Wm. H. Fleming's Carriage Shop.

April 15, 1851.

Wardrobe.

I wish to employ a Journeyman Cabinet maker.

One of my steady hands, who is a good workman, will be furnished with permanent employment in several terms.

April 8, 1851.

C. F. LESTER.

**WASHINGTON HALL,
ATLANTA.....GEORGIA.**

THE undersigned, anxious to render the above establishment every way acceptable to the travelling public, has recently made many alterations in the house, with a view to the promotion of the comfort of those who may favor him with their patronage.

Mr. Gen. R. Frazer, formerly of the United States, and late of the Eagle & Phoenix Hotel, Augusta, Ga., has been secured as Superintendent. It is his intention to spare neither expense nor exertion to make the Washington Hall deservedly popular.

JAMES LOYD, PROPRIETOR.

Gen. R. Frazer, Sup't.

N. B. The above house will always furnish dinner to the passengers from Marion at 3 o'clock, P. M.—y

April 15, 1851.

IRON WORKS.

THE subscriber has located him self at

Good & Moore's Iron Works, and is now prepared with Turning Lathes, and other Machinery necessary to fit up and turn off all kinds of Mill Irons, Cast or Wrought, Cotton Machinery, make or repair Wool Cards, Turning Lathes of all sizes and descriptions—and in fact, almost any kind of Machinery that is used in the Southern States.

His experience as a Machinist, and his facilities for Turning off work speedily and in a proper manner, will entitle him, he hopes, to a reasonable share of patronage.

Orders will be filled punctually, and at reasonable prices.

HENRY SHRADER.

Address the subscriber at Polkville, Benton county, Ala., June 3, 1851.

1749

Cotton Picking.

Last week we gave a statement of a day's picking of 10 hands, in Lawrence county. From the following communication it will be seen that some brag picking has been done in Tishomingo county.—Franklin Democrat.

CARTERSVILLE, Tishomingo co., Miss., October 2d, 1851.

A. C. Matthews, Esq.—The following is the weight of cotton picked in this neighborhood by four hands the 2d inst., on the plantations of Cols. J. Daugh and H. D. Long:

Joe,	508	Gabe,	509
Tenor,	411	Nat,	521

716 1030

719

1749

In all 1749 pounds, an average of 437 1/4,—and an average of 110 pounds more than the average of Mrs. Battle's hands. Lawrence will have to try it again. Tish a gainst Lawrence and Franklin!

Yours respectfully, J. G. B.

A Coon Siamese.—A lady was with her three little children in a coach, awaiting the return of the driver, who had left his horses unattended while he stepped for a moment into a neighboring hotel. During his absence the horses started, wheeled the coach about, and trotted off down the street at a moderate speed. The lady who naturally enough, was somewhat alarmed at the incident, called out to a gentlemanly dressed man who was approaching the carriage from the opposite direction, that "the horses were going without a driver." "I see they are," said the fellow with entire sang-froid, and passed on.—The lady said she was so much amused with the impudent nonchalance of the rascal that it quickly restored her equanimity till a true gentleman, in the livery of a charcoal man, came to the rescue.—Boston Post.

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Jacksonville

Democrat

THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE.

Vol. 13.—No. 38.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,

AND
J. H. CALDWELL,

At \$2 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editors. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID on all letters addressed to the Editors on business.

LAW NOTICES.

Turnley & Davis,
Attorneys at Law,

AND
Solicitors in Chancery.
WILL attend, promptly to all business committed to their charge in the Counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

A D D R E S S.
M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville Ala.
March 5, 1851.

W. B. MARTIN,
DESIDES no political office. He intends devoting his entire time and energy to THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the counties of St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega—also in the Supreme Court of the State. Office No. 8, Office Row.
May 6, 1851.

George C. Whately,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA. July 30.

J. A. & J. S. McCampbell,
Attorneys at Law,

AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.
Office, east room over H. Dason's Store.
February 25, 1851.

W. H. FORNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
Office No. 4, on Office Row.
March 18, 1851.

G. C. ELLIS,
Attorney at Law,
AND
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
TENDERS his services to the citizens of Benton, and surrounding counties. May 1851.
Office Row—No. 5. 17

William Acklen,
AND
William J. Haralson,
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the law.

THEY will promptly attend to all business confided to their care, in the several Courts of Law and Equity in the counties of Cherokee and De Kalb.
Office of Acklen, Huntsville, and J. Haralson, Lebanon, De Kalb Co., Ala.
December 4, 1850.

J. I. THOMASON, E. W. COBB,
THOMASON & COBB,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery;

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Marshall, De Kalb, Cherokee and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.
ASHLVLE, Ala., April, '51.

Girard Heriot,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
ASHLVLE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA.

WILL attend the Courts of St. Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Marshall, Cherokee and Benton.
April 15, 1851.

S. E. McSpadden,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,

WILL practice in the several Courts of Cherokee, Benton, Talladega, DeKalb and Marshall counties, and will promptly attend to all claims entrusted to him for collection.

Office at Centre, Cherokee Co.,
Ala., April 20, 1851.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1851.

Whole No. 779

ALICE GROVE.

CHAPTER VII.

Early on the following morning, Mr. Ellis, with a countenance composed, but slightly haggard—the effect of mental anxiety endured through the whole of a sleepless night—set out for the generous purpose of redeeming his promise to Susan Price. Not far from his office resided a particular friend, who was at that time in need of a female servant, and to his house he directed his steps, and entered immediately upon the subject, by giving his friend a detailed account of all he had learned from the girl in reference to herself, and in the end, prevailed upon him to take her upon trial. Having effected this object, Mr. Ellis departed with the intention of visiting Mr. Pemberton, at his present uncomfortable abode, hoping that, under existing circumstances, an impression might be made upon him that would ultimately lead to his reformation. But as he passed down the street, a gentle young man accosted him, with a request to be informed where he might find Mr. James Ellis. "That is my name," Mr. Ellis replied, "and if you want to see me on business, I will return to my office, which is but a short distance hence."

"It is unnecessary, sir," the young man answered, "for my only business is to hand you this letter. I am just from Philadelphia, and was requested by my friend, Mr. Wilkins, to deliver it into the hands of lawyer Ellis, and having done so, I bid you good morning." Mr. Ellis recollects, in a moment, that Mr. Wilkins was the uncle of Alice, and in spite of himself, could not break the seal with a steady hand. A host of conjectures crowded upon him, all undefined and tending to no satisfactory explanation of a circumstance as unexpected; yet he could see no reason why he should be agitated, when he reflected that the letter was directed to James, not Charles Ellis, which fact should have precluded all idea of the contents being in any way connected with the subject that was uppermost in his mind. He was soon relieved from all doubts, and felt greatly disappointed at being informed by Mr. Wilkins that he was engaged in a suit which involved property to a considerable amount, and requested Mr. Ellis to come forthwith to Philadelphia and appear in his behalf. This was the substance of the letter, though it contained besides, a complimentary notice of Mr. Ellis's reputation as a lawyer, and assigned this as the reason for soliciting his aid. It was evident from the tenor of the letter that the writer had no idea he was addressing the same individual, whose acquaintance he had made under very unfavorable circumstances. It confirmed too the declaration of Susan Price, that so long as she remained in Philadelphia Mr. Grove's family had heard nothing of him, though she had often known them to speak of James Ellis, and wonder if he was related to Charles.

Mr. Ellis had been looking forward, for some time, and with much interest, to a visit to Philadelphia, and now that he could do so with honor and profit, a mighty change was wrought in his feelings—every inducement to revisit the place of his birth was removed, and nothing but a desire to repay the services rendered him by Mr. Wilkins, prevented his declining in the most decisive manner, to undertake the suit. But this was a sacred duty, from the performance of which, he could not shrink without doing violence to his sense of justice and of gratitude, and he determined to set off the next morning on a pilgrimage to the tomb of all his hopes of happiness. Instead, therefore, of going on to see Mr. Pemberton, as he had proposed, Mr. Ellis went to a friend—a lawyer of some eminence—and after giving him the outlines of Mr. Pemberton's history, requested him to appear as his counsel, in case his trial should come on during his stay in Philadelphia, and that he would be responsible for the costs. "No! no," said the lawyer, "if he is so base a scoundrel as your statement makes him, let him be hung or sent to the penitentiary, as the case may be. He deserves neither aid nor sympathy, especially from you; to let the court assign him counsel, if he is not able to pay, and give yourself no further concern about him."

"I once had a high regard for him," Mr. Ellis replied, "and though he may be naturally depraved, yet there is a possibility of his reformation, his steps were, nevertheless, directed to the rest of his ingenuous countenance, he again folded her in his arms, with feelings which they only can appreciate, who have been similarly situated. This was one of the

occasions when "from the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh," not, and for some time, the lovers enjoyed, in silence, those delightful sensations which result from a full assurance of happiness, after having long endured all the wretchedness of despair. After they had resumed their seats, Mr. Ellis remarked to Alice that he should not feel satisfied, until she had explained the mystery connected with the notice of her marriage.

"There is no mystery about it, Charles, for it is a plain statement of facts—not, nor frowned upon me," she said, "on observing the evidences of alarm and disappointment which he betrayed on hearing this observation, "but sit still and I will at once, relieve your anxiety. I have often, Charles, in our happier days, spoken to you, of a cousin in England, or my own name. Shortly after you left here, her father died and left to my father the guardianship of my cousin Alice, who came over to live with us, and with her, came a young gentleman whom she was engaged to be married. After remaining here several months—long enough for my father to ascertain the young man's worth, and Alice were married, and immediately returned to England. The marriage was duly noticed in the city papers, and hence the mistake under which you have been laboring."

"If you have not heard from me, Alice, perhaps you have seen some account of James Ellis of New York."

"Oh! yes, I have seen frequent notices of him, in the New York papers, which speak of him as a prodigy of learning and of eloquence—but what of him, Charles?"

"Only that I am the man, Alice—did you not know that my name is James?"

"No," Alice replied, as she looked at him with doubt, not unmixed with delight and admiration, "and I fear that you are trying to cheat me with your name, as you cheated yourself with mine."

Mr. Ellis disclaimed any such intention, and went into a minute history of all that he had done, and all that had befallen him during his two years' exile—related all that passed in his interview with Susan Price, and concluded with the receipt of Mr. Wilkins's letter, and his consequent arrival in Philadelphia.

"And now, Alice," he continued, "I am ready to give the pledge which you once required of me, provided I may claim this hand as mine; for I shall not be content until I hear you renew the vow which you made me, on this very spot."

"N! no, Charles, I will not be so ungenerous and unfeeling as to exact the pledge from you now; you have been subjected to severe trials and have nobly stood the test, with the utmost confidence, therefore, I renew my vow, and place in your keeping the happiness of my future life."

"Charles!" she exclaimed, as she gently withdrew from his embrace, and then fixed her eye upon him, as if asking an explanation. He seated her in the chair beside him, and resumed, in answer to her silent inquiry—

"What I have said, Alice, is true. I knew not that you were in the city, or I would never have ventured here. But the step cannot be retraced, and as I shall never see you again from this moment, tell me before we part whether the course you have pursued was your own free act, or the consequence of parental authority."

"Tell me what step you mean, Charles," said Alice, as tears trickled down her cheeks; for his manner and tone had deeply wounded her sensitive heart, and she could imagine no cause of offence adequate to the effect.

"What step?" he repeated—"if your heart, Alice, does not inform you, read this notice which I clipped from a paper published in this city." He placed it in her trembling hand, then turned and leaned his head against a post, in deep and bitter meditation. Alice brushed the tears from her eyes and read the notice. Her countenance suddenly brightened like the passing of the sun from behind a cloud—she quickly turned to Mr. Ellis, placed her arm in his, looked up into his face and with a happy smile, said, "Charles! I am not married."

"For a moment he gazed, with doubt and amazement upon her lovely features, as if to assure himself of the truth of her declaration, and perceiving nothing but sincerity in her ingenuous countenance, he again folded her in his arms, with feelings which they only can appreciate, who have been similarly situated. This was one of the

occasions when "from the fullness of the heart the mouth speaketh," not, and for some time, the lovers enjoyed, in silence, those delightful sensations which result from a full assurance of happiness, after having long endured all the wretchedness of despair. After they had resumed their seats, Mr. Ellis remarked to Alice that he should not feel satisfied, until she had explained the mystery connected with the notice of her marriage.

as the 28th of February. A packer

which the ocean waves run and break with great fury. Nor can I stop to describe its overhanging cliffs, under which the waves of the broad Pacific have dashed for ages; or its spouting horns and rocky steeples and towers, pierced through and through, having the appearance of windows. From one of these cliffs I have looked down upon more than 500 sea lions, lionesses, and their young, basking in the rays of the sun, on the rocks below, the ocean spray breaking over them every few minutes.

We also found acres and acres of sea-birds, so numerous and so densely packed together, and so tame, that we could not walk fast without treading upon them and upon their eggs. We remained there three days and nights, exploring the place. The Island is almost a barren rock, much broken, and has upon it a considerable quantity of guano. We slept in caves, Robinson Crusoe-like, and were serenaded each night as well as day by the dashing of the waves, the roaring of the lions and the screaming of the birds, sometimes another premonitory roar, and at other times it would be difficult to tell which had the mastery. The first day, after taking a general survey of the Island, I watched the lions, studying their habits and motions. I also examined the skull of one which had been killed in their contests with each other, or had died of old age, and from it endeavored to ascertain their most vulnerable points. Two of our party were pursued by old lions but escaped by climbing the rocks, which the lions can do but slowly, though in descending they move quite rapidly. The second day six of us prepared for battle, and started armed with one single and one double barrel gun, two whaler's lances, and the rest with heavy clubs made for the purpose. I was to do the shooting, and then all were to advance and finish up the business if the three shots should make impression enough to make it safe to do so. I took a single barreled piece, which was charged with a slug, and led the way. As we came in sight of the lions with their young plunged into the water, leaving the old lions, some 10 or 12 of them, along the shore, some two or three rods apart, all looking at us and roaring most bravely.

Hogs have been sold in our market at 4 1/2 to 3 1/2 cts. All of the hogs thus far contracted for, are to be cut and cured into bacon, for the New Orleans market. Consequently, look for a decline in the price, caused by heavy shipments. If fact, hogs are too high, and we think the price will not be sustained."

From the New Haven Palladium.

Exciting and Dangerous Adventure.

The letter from which the following extract is taken, was written by a gentleman in San Francisco, to his brother in this city, who premises to give it publicity in the columns of the Palladium. The writer is a gentleman of character and respectability, and his statements romantic, as they may appear, are entirely reliable. We do not remember to have heard of the amphibious monster described by him, as existing in San Francisco, until informed by the subjoined letter: nor do we know precisely what a sea lion is. The term sea cow is applied to the sea horse, walrus, &c., and that of the lion to the sea elephant and other large animals of the seal family. The sea lion is represented as eared, but having a main like a lion. We wish the author of this letter had given a more particular account of the creature with which he had the combat described. The letter is dated—

SAN FRANCISCO, June 11, 1851.

I must visit the mines before I leave, or I shall feel that I have not seen all the lions of California.

"By the way," speaking of lions

I am fresh from a personal encounter with a lion, in which I received

a wound in the right shoulder,

making it painful for me to write.

It was not one of your little cat-like

lions such as you have seen from Africa, but a "regular built" Cal-

ifornia lion 10 feet long, 3 to 3 1/2

feet across the breast, and weighing

over three thousand pounds; a

noble looking animal, with smellers

sixteen inches long. Perhaps you

will begin to think I am telling you

a "traveller's story," but it is all

sober truth. I must give you some

account of the "mortal combat,"

which will pass for my greatest achievement; and I am now content

to become an old man if permitted

to live and tell the story to my

children.

A vessel arrived here some days

since which reported having effected

a landing on an uninhabited island

in the Pacific, about thirty

miles from the coast. Among

other wonderful things which they

told of the place, they said there

were sea lions there of immense

size; that they had had encounters

with them, and had not been able

to kill one, though they had fired

several bullets into the head of one.

I was seized with a desire to see

the wonders of the place, especially

the lions, and if possible to secure

one of them. I soon made up a

party of twenty resolute men, chartered a vessel, and sailed for the

Holt in Smith County, Tex. as.—Three Men Killed and Five Wounded.

We copy the following from the Tyler (Smith county, Texas) *Telegraph* of the 27th September:

"We stop the press to announce one of the most painful tragedies that has ever fallen to our lot to record. On this morning, John N. McKinley, Sheriff of this county, arrested at Canton, Mr. Joseph Pierce, with a warrant charged with the offence of assault with intent to commit a murder. After Pierce was arrested, a man by the name of Isaac Moore threatened to raise a crowd of Pierce's friends and rescue him from the custody of the Sheriff. The Sheriff in the interim summoned a guard, to prevent the rescue of the prisoner. About 2 o'clock p.m., Moore and Robert Pierce and a man by the name of Crawford, made the attempt to rescue the prisoner. The parties were all armed, and after about twenty shots, and many thrusts with bowie knives, hand axes, &c., the Sheriff's party were left victorious in possession of the prisoner, who now lies in jail.

Robert Pierce, after receiving several shots, fell and expired.—Isaac Moore, was also shot dead.—Crawford escaped, supposed to be severely wounded.

Of the Sheriff's party, David Nell was killed, James Holden mortally wounded, J. W. Patterson mortally wounded, Thomas Brock slightly wounded, Sheriff McKinley severely wounded, not considered mortal.

This has terminated one of the most fatal and melancholy riots that has ever happened in our country. And strange to say, notwithstanding the deadly execution done, none know who done the mischief, except the wound received by the Sheriff, which was given by the prisoner, John Pierce."

The Red Land Herald (published at San Augustine,) of the 4th inst., gives the following account of the dreadful affair:

We regret to learn that a most bloody and fatal affray occurred at Canton, in Smith county, on Saturday last. An attempt was made by the Sheriff of Smith county, to arrest one Bob Pierce for a breach of the peace, when Wood Pierce, assisted by Isaac Moore and Peter Crawford, attempted to rescue his brother Bob. The Sheriff summoned a posse of six or seven men. Wood Pierce fired upon them, wounding Holden, one of the guard. Several of the posse then fired, killing Isaac Moore. Wood Pierce fired his remaining barrel, and then seized Isaac Moore's gun and fired it, wounding two more of the guard, when he was shot down by one of the guard named Nell.—Peter Crawford, then fired twice, killing Nell and another of the guard. He then made his escape, although several shots were fired at him, as he ran.

In the meantime the prisoner, Bob Pierce, was in the house using a broad axe upon the Sheriff, seriously injuring him and one of his men. He was however, disarmed and carried to the Tyler jail. The Sheriff snapped every barrel of a six-shooter at his head, but without any effect. At our last advices a party of some fifteen or twenty (mostly Pierces) were following the prisoner, supposed with an intention of rescuing him at every hazard.

Cure for Consumption.

In the first number of the New Orleans Monthly Medical Register—which we noticed a few days ago—we find an article by Professor Stone on the "Phosphate of Lime in Scrofula and other depraved states of the System," which is of some moment. It was suggested by an essay in the London Lancet on the "physiology of the oxalate and phosphate of lime, and their relation to the formation of cells."

"The conclusions of the author (says Professor Stone) are based upon careful chemical research and results from the use of the remedy. His researches show that in man, as well as in vegetables and inferior animals, phosphate of lime, as well as alumina and fat is absolutely essential for the formation of cells, and he considers that many of the pathological states of the system depend upon a deficiency of this salt. The affections in which it is advised are ulcerations dependent upon a general dyscrasia, and not a mere local affection; infantile atrophy, in those suffering from rickets and consequent diarrhoea and tuberculous diseases, particularly of the lungs in the early stages."

Struck by this article, Professor Stone tested it, and he describes three cases in which its virtues were very obvious. The first was that of a slave, who was admitted to the Professor's Infirmary in July with a disease of the nose, the whole system showing great progress in scrofulous decay. The usual remedies were unsuccessfully applied until August, when cod liver oil was used, but the disorderization of the stomach was increased by it. The phosphate of lime was then applied eight grains three times a day. Its good effects were soon apparent. It and the oil were thereafter administered together and the patient soon was restored to health.

The second case is that of a young lady aged 24. Her disease was one of unmixt phthisis, which might have been expected to terminate in the course of a few months, fatal. The upper part of both lungs was filled with tubercles, and in some places was beginning to soften. The case was evidently a bad one. The treatment of cod liver oil was at first used, but with marked improvement. The phosphate of lime was then administered with the oil, and the result, as in the case of the negro, was soon apparent. The patient was rapidly getting well.

The third case was that of a child seven years of age, in which the phosphate of lime was used with complete success.

We can only refer briefly to these cases for the purpose of directing attention to the subject. Before the dreadful diseases which they describe, scientific men have stood abashed. That there is some remedy for them we can hardly doubt, and this may, if a new thing, be the desideratum which science is in search of.

From the London *Lancer*.

The American Flag in Europe.

What hope remains of resisting the march of Cosackism across Europe? We see but one; and it is time to call forth that hope into active life. It is an appeal to the democracy of Europe—indeed, not of Europe, but the democracy of the whole world. England has waived her right to the post of honor, but there is another England not so bound by the concealed cords of diplomacy and court influence—the Anglo-American republic—that republic is the natural head of the democratic movement. True, her fathers forewarned her against European intervention; but when Cosackism has established itself on the shores of the Atlantic, it will be too late to discuss the policy of intervention—too late to take the initiative. Besides, the people of that republic can act without waiting for the government. Nor would it really be an alien intervention. Her sons can act with us; they are more than cousins—they are brothers of the whole blood, needing only a common action to develop all our brotherhood. And to the democracy of the world they are the very "democracy of their race."

An American force in the battle field of Europe, raising the standard of universal democracy, would call forth every people of the continent in hope, courage, and irresistible numbers. Floating in that field "the star-spangled banner" would strike terror and despair to the heart of old despotism, conscious of its doom. Its very coming would be victory.

The appeal would be felt, even in this country. If a particular class just now lends its influence to a diplomacy-deluded government, the bulk of the English people has no such spell over it; the present government of England has deliberately provoked the enmity of Ireland, we have seen how impatient the most active of our colonies are under the law rule of the party which manages in Downing street. The Cape of Good Hope, Canada, the Australias, are full of sympathy with people who have struggled, like themselves, for freedom and self-government. Once raise the standard of universal democracy in Europe, the people of our colonies, the people of Ireland, and of England itself, would echo to the summons, and soon place in power a government strong enough, in head and heart and popular influence, to lead England to her true post.

We have no fear that such a war would flood us, like that from the East, with barbarism; it must be animated by a noble chivalry and high spirit. We have no fear that it would entail national debts—it would be self-supported; it would "pay" itself out of the treasures of despotism, out of perverted wealth, the unappropriated lands of the people. We have no fear that it would establish a "tyranny of the many." The idea that this year has long been laboring to incite, that a union of the people of the world, except one, has had the British crown on his head; has been married three times, was father of eleven children, all of whom he has survived. Broken down by disease, he could no longer practice his profession; too poor to live without employment, he sailed in an emigrant ship to this country three years ago; and this man of remarkable adventures, classic education, master of four languages, sixty years old, poor, old and decaying, is now peddling oranges and apples in the streets of this city! We know not what we are; verily, we know not what we may be.—*Boston Mail*.

The Mississippi River and its tributaries are so low that steamboating has almost come to a stand in the upper waters. The river trade of New Orleans has suffered severely the present season in consequence. The memory of the oldest boatman was at fault and looked coolly on until the river was over. Then the combatants apologized for disturbing his honor, but the Justice, wiping his spectacles, coolly declared he hadn't been disturbed in the least—he rather liked it.

The Tennessee legislature convened on the 6th inst., and elected Whig officers.

Great Conflagration.

Information has just reached this place, by letter to Judge Tros. A. Walker, that on the night of the 22nd inst., Babcock's warehouse in Calais, on the Alabama river, was burnt with about 5000 bales of cotton—Judge Walker had 118 bales burnt.

Mr Calhoun's Book.

We have been prevented by numerous engagements, the past week, from examining the work of Mr. Calhoun on government, which has just appeared. And we have not yet had time to render it any sort of justice—for that would require much reflection and study. We think, however, we may safely pronounce it the greatest work on government that has ever appeared, not even excepting Montesquieu.

We presume there is hardly a modern reader who will not confess that, on looking into the productions on this subject of Plato, Aristotle and Xenophon, or of Sir Thomas Moore, and Locke, he has been disappointed. As for Bentham and Fourier, they are too extravagant and grotesque to be admitted into the comparison. They have all the excesses of Rousseau, without his sentiment or poetry.—And when we look into the debates of the framers of the Constitution, we are struck with their want of precision and foresight. Government had not, in fact, risen to the dignity of a science. And the best that could be done by the student in politics, was to consult the leading public acts which form the skeleton of the British constitution, and then to examine the federal and State constitutions of this country. The maxims and essays of Bacon and Bolingbroke, the speeches of Fox, Sheridan, Burke, and Brougham, in England, and those of Randolph, Clay, Webster, and Calhoun, in this country, together with the writings and messages of Jefferson and Madison, afforded many passages on the nature of government, which added greatly to the materials for a science. But Calhoun has done more to make government a science than all his predecessors. He has given to moral reasoning almost the precision and certainty of mathematical. And he has combined in this work a consideration of almost every principle of government which history has developed. He has stated these principles in language of unequalled brevity and clearness—he has classified them with more than the discrimination of a Cuvier, and his deductions follow with the ease, directness, and force of gravitation.

We cannot now begin to describe his system. And, in fact, it is difficult to select one passage from his work more important than another, or to extract one from the rest, where all are but links in a mighty cable of demonstration. But those who want to see the constitution which Mr. Calhoun was reported to have prepared for the Southern States after their secession, will find it in the very beginning of the book—the disquisition on government. We think, in this, he has furnished constitutions for all free States in future.

We shall frequently recur to this work in future.—*Southern Press*.

The FATE OF GENTES.—There is in this city an old man of sixty years, who graduated at the University of Dublin, Ireland; at the age of twenty-two he was admitted as a surgeon in the British army, and in that capacity visited this country with the English; was present at the destruction of the public buildings, stores, &c., at Washington city; has been in India with the British army, has been present during his service as a surgeon at four thousand amputations and fifteen severe battles; was shot twice, performed surgical operations on three hundred wounded generals, seven colonels, twenty captains, and over eleven thousand of smaller grades, &c.; has dined with two kings, one emperor, the pope, innumerable great generals, &c.; has held the largest diamond in his hand known in the world, except one; has had the British crown on his head; has been married three times, was father of eleven children, all of whom he has survived. Broken down by disease, he could no longer practice his profession; too poor to live without employment, he sailed in an emigrant ship to this country three years ago; and this man of remarkable adventures, classic education, master of four languages, sixty years old, poor, old and decaying, is now peddling oranges and apples in the streets of this city!

Our circuit court held its Fall Term last week. Judge Shortridge presiding. We were about the court room but little during its session; but learned that many cases were disposed of, and much business dispatched. When we remember the prompt and energetic dispatch of business which prevails in our courts now, it is proper to remark, that the fact of finding on the bench such men as our townsman, the Hon. T. A. Walker, and the Hon. Geo. D. Shortridge, gives gratifying evidence of the capability and discernment of the people in selecting, for themselves, suitable persons to preside in their respective Districts. The former has received, at home, the congratulations of his friends, and when abroad, the highest encomiums both from the Press and the Bar, for his calm, dignified and gentlemanly bearing, his ability as a jurist, and for his faithfulness in the discharge of his official duties; the latter has been quite successful in preserving the

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1851.

WILLIAM L. DAVIS, announces himself as a candidate for Representative of Benton county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John N. Young.

ASA SKELTON, Esq., requests us to announce him as a candidate for the Legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John N. Young.

JAMES VANSANDT, requests us to announce him as a candidate for the Legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John N. Young.

S. B. WHITE, requests us to announce his name as a candidate for the Legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. John N. Young.

A new Post Office has been established on the Circular mail route in the eastern part of this County called Shoal Creek, and George R. Cole appointed Post Master.

The Stockholders of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad Company will find, in our advertising columns, a notice of the time and place of their Annual Meeting.

Pennsylvania has given

Bigler the Democratic candidate, a majority of about 9,000.

Ohio.—Wood the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio has been elected by 10,000 majority. Democracy is triumphant in this State.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Submission in South Carolina to the wrongs of the last Congress as, in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, is a "fixed fact." In the recent election of delegates to the Southern Congress, the Secessionists have been defeated by a majority of seven or eight thousand of the popular vote.

The engraving, which are designed as a representation of "Good and Evil Council," are, without a doubt rare and very natural; but "A Youthful Contributor," surpasses anything we have ever been permitted to look at of the kind.

The Publisher of this Book certainly deserves the commendation of every person, North and South, for his untiring endeavors to make it meet the approbation of the most fastidious.

William McCullough, a stranger was on the evening of the 23rd inst., found lying on the ground on the road side, almost insensible a few hundred yards from the house of Mr. Samuel Green, in this County. He was removed to the house of Mr. G., where he had every attention paid him, calculated to restore him, but without effect. He died on the night of the 29th, and from a paper found in his possession, it appears that he was but sixty-one years of age and is also said to be an Englishman by birth.

He had no money or other articles of value in his possession.

Mr. G. requests other papers favorable to the cause of humanity to copy, that his friends (if any) may be advised of his decease.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

CEDAR BLUFF, Ala. Oct. 18, '51.

Mrs. Editor:

On this evening at a meeting

of the citizens of this village and vicinity, it was unanimously re-

solved, that a Temperance Mass

Meeting be held at this place

monthly, on the first Saturday of

each month; at the hour of ten o'clock A. M.—and that said meet-

ings be continued on the Sabbath

following, whenever, and as it may be deemed prudent, and it does not interfere with any appointments

for religious meetings. As the

work goes on you may here from us again.

76 Jr.

Office of the Alabama and Ten-

nnessee River Railroad Co.

SELMA, Ala., Oct. 14, '51.

DEAR SIR:

I have received your obliging favor in which you inform me that a report has been put in circulation in your county to the effect that our company, or its Directors, has

determined to change the route of

the railroad so as to avoid Gadsden

It gives me pleasure to be able to assure you, as I do most emphati-

cally, that this report is utterly un-

founded.

The fact that the Directors have

put under contract the grading of

nearly the whole road between

Jacksonville and Gadsden—which

embraces much the heaviest grad-

ing on the whole line—should of

itself be a sufficient refutation of

the absurd report in question. That

our company desires a connection

with the great system of railroads,

constructed or in course of con-

struction, eastward, is certainly

true.

MOBIL, Oct. 24.

The receipts of the week amount

to eight hundred bales, and the

sales four thousand bales, to-day

one thousand bales.

The market is quiet. Middling six seven-eighths

to seven cents. Stocked on hand

twenty-seven thousand bales.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 21.

The sales of cotton in New York

to-day sum up 2,900 bales. Up-

land is quoted at eight one-half,

and Orleans eight three-fourths

cents. Sterling Exchange is un-

changed.

MOBIL, Oct. 24.

The receipts of the week amount

to eight hundred bales, and the

sales four thousand bales, to-day

for a while, a few nobles, would sink their own identity and willingly see their national flag trampled under foot for the sake of a secure business transaction.

Gen. Avilos is entirely prepared, so he says, for the reception of the rebels, and there is a probability of a severe battle whenever they do meet. The plaza is well planted with artillery, and so arranged that they will command any approach of the assailants. The force does not exceed six thousand, two hundred of Texans under the command of Landford, late captain of volunteers—all gallant soldiers. From these figures it is an estimation of the combatants in the Sieges of Rio.

GENERAL WOODWARD,
Office of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad Co.,
Selma, Oct. 16, 1851.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad company, will be held at the town of Talladega, on Tuesday the 15th day of November, 1851, at which time and place an election for President and Directors of the company, for the ensuing year, will be held; and other business of importance will come before the Convention: a full and punctual attendance is desired. Stockholders who may be unable to attend in person, can, by writing, appoint any other Stockholder to represent them.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. W. LAPSLEY,
Oct. 28, 1851. President.

LAND FOR SALE.
LOOKOUT, Summerville, White Oak and Fishtrap places, with other places for sale, upon time of from one to three years, for three fourths or more of the purchase money, as may be agreed on.—

Said lands are lying on Bayou Pier, north-west corner of Copiah county, Miss., 22, 23 and 24 miles east of Port Gibson; tolerable improvements, and suitable in size for 40, 30, 20, 15, or 10, hands.— Two places with Mills, Gin, and other improvements with open land for 30 or 40 hands. One for 20 hands unimproved, and two places for 15 hands improved; well watered places, one bold spring, and a small creek, flush with pure fresh water; also three wells of good water on parts of the land furthest from the springs. Bayou Pier is a small sized river, emptying into the Mississippi, a little above Oakland College, Claiborne county. Most of this year has been the driest in this part of the country that we remember for thirty years, yet the little creek and three or four spring branches afford water sufficient to irrigate a considerable portion of the Bayou Pier bottoms, and by a little more preparation would make them produce the largest quantities of Rice and other products to thever.

Cotton is usually fine on these lands. Persons emigrating would do well to examine those lands.— Lands laid off in suitable tracts to suit purchasers—healthy building situations in the hills and bottoms, and second bottoms to cultivate.

There may be had also, for cash, from 100 to 110 NEGROES IN FAMILIES. Corn, Peas and Stock.

F. M. HARDWICK,
W. T. SHOOK,
M. J. TURNLEY,
Cedar Bluff, Cherokee Co., Ala.
Oct. 28, 1851.

Office of the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road Co.,
Selma, Oct. 22, 1851.

TO provide for the large and constantly accreting demands of the treasury of the Company, growing out of the rapid prosecution of the work of constructing the Rail Road, the Directors have made a call on the Stockholders of 20 per cent on the amount of subscriptions, payable on and after the 20th November 1851.

As it is indispensable to the due prosecution of the work, that the funds required should be promptly provided, the Stockholders are earnestly requested to pay up this call, without delay as possible.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. W. LAPSLEY,
President.

Oct. 28, 1851.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Cherokee County, art of Probate, in vacation, this 22nd Oct. 1851.

WILLIAM B. WATKINS, administrator of the Goods and chattels, rights and credits of Jonathan Johnson, late of Abbeville District, South Carolina, deceased, having

day presented his account and checked to the said court for a final settlement of his accounts as such administrator, and the said court having examined, audited and stated the said account, and reported the same for allowance as a regular sum of said court, to be held on the 2nd Monday in December next.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the said William B. Watkins, administrator as aforesaid, to have his said account presented to the said court for allowance at the term of the said court, to be held on the 2nd Monday in December next, when and where all interested in the settlement of the estate, are required to appear and make exception to the said

estate: WILLIAM E. McDANIEL, Judge of Probate, this October, 1851.

W. E. McDANIEL,
Judge of Probate, &c.

MORRIS' MILLS.

THE above named mills, situated 14 miles South of Jacksonville, near the Talladega Road, are now in excellent order; and such is the completeness and finish of the machinery, that the flour manufactured will compare favorably with any in the Southern country. The unprecedented drought of the present season has sufficiently proven the water to be unfailing, and none need fear disappointment.— The Saw mill is also in excellent working order, and bills for every description of lumber can be filled at all times. Flour of excellent quality, and manufactured at this mill, will be kept constantly on deposit for sale at Jacksonville, Oxford, Talladega, and also at Ashville, St. Clair county. E. G. MORRIS.

October 28, 1851.

Office of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad Co.,

Selma, Oct. 16, 1851.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Which for beauty, durability, and cheapness, are not surpassed by any Stock of Merchandise in Benton county;

It affords him pleasure to offer Goods of such quality as will, in their use, give satisfaction; and no pains have been spared for the accomplishment of this desirable object.

Please call and examine for yourselves. Oct. 6, 1851.—6t.

JACKSONVILLE.

CHEAP STORE.

The subscriber offers a well selected stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Ready-made Clothing, Fine Gold and Silver Watches—warranted

the gold—Jewelry, and almost every article called for. Call and see.

IRBY WOOLLEY.

Judge of Probate.

Oct. 21, 1851.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Cullman County.

Court of Probate, Regular Term, 2nd Monday in October, 1851.

THIS day came Holt, W. Clark,

Administrator, &c., of James W. Lewis, late of South Carolina, deceased, and petitions this Court for an order to sell the Real Estate of the said deceased, and also files his affidavit, alleging that the heirs of said Estate live beyond the limits of this State—it is therefore ordered by the court that notice be given said heirs, by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week, for four weeks, to be and appear before this court on the 2nd Monday in December next; to answer said petition.

W. E. McDANIEL,

Judge of Probate of Cherokee Co.

October 21, 1851.

HOKER & ABERNATHY,

RE receiving their

Winter Stock of Goods,

embracing a very general assort ment of

DRY GOODS.

Hardware, Crockery, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps; Sugar and Coffee, Blacksmith's Tools, Carriage Trimmings, Rifle Guns, Sols and Upper Leather, Bolting Cloths, Drugs and Medicines, Books and Stationery—in short, almost every article that is called for; which they have purchased low, and offer at a very short advance. Oct. 7, 1851.—if

J. FORNEY & SON,

IN announcing the arrival of their recent purchases of

FALL AND WINTER

GODS.

Assure the customer and the public that the arms care, and greatest exertions have been used to present a stock embracing the newest and most FASHIONABLE STYLES; and for extent will not be surpassed.

Grateful for the patronage here-

fore received, they ask a continua-

nce from their old friends, and

solicit a sail from the public generally, feeling assured that they can offer them such advantages as will induce them to purchase.

Sept. 23, 1851.—if

G. W. GRANT.

October 28, 1851.

HISTORY OF ALABAMA,

AND INCIDENTALLY OF

Georgia and Mississippi.

Randolph County, Probate Court, Regular Term, 2nd Monday of Oct. 1851.

THIS day came Henry M. Gay,

Administrator of the Estate of

James Ross, deceased, and filed his

petition in writing praying for an

order of sale to sell the lands be-

longing to said deceased for the

purpose of paying the debts and

expenses of said deceased. It is

therefore ordered that notice be given for forty days, by publication for

three successive weeks in the Jack-

sonville Republican, notifying Sam

uel Rigsby, who it appears is one

of the heirs at law of said deceased,

and who resides beyond the limits

of this State, to be and appear be-

fore a court to be held on the sec-

ond Monday of December next, at We-

dowee, to contest the allegations set

forth in said petition, and to show

cause why said lands should not be

ordered to be sold.

JOSEPH BENTON,

Judge of Probate.

October 29, 1851.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF LAND.

IN obedience to an order and de-

cree of the Probate Court of St.

Clair county, State of Alabama,

I will sell to the highest bidder on

the premises, on the 10th day of

December next, on twelve months credit, the following described

lands, situate in said county, to

wit: the south east quarter of sec-

tion 26, and fifteen (15) acres on

the north west corner of the north

west fourth of the south west fourth

of section 26, all in township 17,

range 3, east, in Tuscaloosa Land

District, State of Alabama, con-

taining in all one hundred and sev-

enty-five (175) acres, belonging to

the estate of Love Claunch, de-

ceased. JOHN COLLINS,

Oct. 28, 1851. Administrator.

Alexander & Trammell,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Home, Georgia.

Oct. 28, 1851.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Cherokee County, art of Probate, in vacation, this 22nd Oct. 1851.

WILLIAM B. WATKINS, administrator of the Goods and chattels, rights and credits of Jonathan Johnson, late of Abbeville District, South Carolina, deceased, having

day presented his account and checked to the said court for a final

settlement of his accounts as such

administrator, and the said court

having examined, audited and sta-

ted the said account, and reported

the same for allowance as a regular

sum of said court, to be held on

the 2nd Monday in December next.

Notice is hereby given, that it is

the intention of the said William B.

Watkins, administrator as aforesaid,

to have his said account presented

to the said court for allowance at

the term of the said court, to be held

on the 2nd Monday in December next.

W. E. McDANIEL,

Judge of Probate, &c.

Oct. 28, 1851.

STATE OF ALABAMA, St. Clair County, art of Probate, regular Term, 2nd Monday in October, 1851.

THE first Battalion of the

72d Regiment, tenth Brig-

ade, eighth Division, will

parade at Alexandria, on the

15th of November next, for review

at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed

and equipped as the law directs—

To the heirs and devisees of

John Dill late of said County de-

ceased, who are of full age, and

each of you are hereby notified

to appear before the said Irby

Woolley Judge of the said Court at

regular Term thereof to be held

STATE OF ALABAMA:

BENTON COUNTY.
Court of Probate for Benton Co.
Ala., Special Term, Oct. 8th, A.D. 1851.

CAME E. S. Simonds' Guardian, of the minor heirs of James F. Burns, and filed his accounts and vouchers for final settlement of his said Guardianship, whereupon it is ordered by the court that Monday the 8th day of Dec. next, be set apart for making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican, a news paper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, for three consecutive weeks, and at least forty days previous to said day, as a notice to all persons in adverse interest, to be and appear at a Regular Term of said Court to be held at the Court House of said County on said Monday the 8th day of December next, and make exceptions thereto if they think proper.

ATTEST: A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.
Oct. 14th 1851.

CHEAP WASHING.

THE undersigned having received an agency from W. W. Oslin, for the sale of the "Chinese Lustre Washing Fluid," respectfully inform the citizens of Benton and Cherokee Counties, that he is prepared to dispose of right to families on the most reasonable terms. By the usages of Fluid the washing of an ordinary sized family can be done in three hours, without pounding or rubbing; and the materials will not cost more than one dollar, for twelve months. It is equally beneficial for woollens, broadcloths, and every other description of clothing. The Fluid has been analyzed by two of the most eminent Chemists in the United States, and found to be not in the least degree injurious to the fabric upon which it is used. Rights to families will be disposed of at two dollars each.

R. H. REYNOLDS.
Sept. 3d, 1851.

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned having taken the Tavern recently occupied by A. Cantrel, on the south-east corner of the public square in Jacksonville, respectfully inform the public generally, that he is prepared for the accommodation of regular boarders and transient guests. It is his purpose that his table shall at all times be supplied with the best that the country affords. His stables shall also have an abundant supply of provender, and be provided with prompt and attentive ostlers. No efforts or expense shall be spared on his part for the comfort and convenience of his customers, and to render his house worthy of extensive patronage.

C. SUBLETT.

Oct. 14, 1851.

A List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Jacksonville Ala., on the 30th ult.

Allen Mathew, McAuley Lauchlin, Alexander Wm. McComie John, Anderson Robt. D. McLeaff Darling, Arnold Mrs. S. W. McMahan W. C. Baker J. S. Michel Wm. M. Bailey John, Monogrammer Jas. and Doyle Danl. Bridge Eliza S. Nix Mitchell Dooly, Brown Mrs. Norman Geo. W. Broyles Robt. T. O'Hare T. Campbell Wm. Pevey E. M. Champion Nicholas, 21 Rosey Jerry, Chapman Wm. 2 Raymen John, Reed Miss Saran. Dickerson A. J. Richay Chas. A. Fleming Robt. J. Roberts Mrs. Nancy, Gay Charles, Sides Charles. Goodle Mrs. Harriet Teague Franklin, Griffith Mrs. Chloe, Thomas John II, Grifith James P. Thrower Thomas, Hall Alexander, B. Turritine D. C. Hall Daniel P. Watson James A. Hawling John, " Augustus Hayes G. W. Wheeler M. Hicks Matthew, Whiting Lillie, Holly Jethro, Whitley Berry, Lee Johnson, Wm. Matthew, Lipscomb Smith, Mayes James, Oct. 7th 1851. GEO. HOKE, P. M.

Notice.

I WILL offer for sale at the Court House door, in the town of Lebanon, DeKalb county, Alabama, on the first Monday in November next, the west half of the north west quarter of Section No. 17, and the east half of the North east quarter of Section No. 16, all in Township No. 8, of Range No. 8, in said county; levied on the property of Letitia E. McFarlane, to satisfy a sum in my hands in favor of Wiley Banks & Co., against said Letitia E. McFarlane.—Sale within usual hours.

ABNER A. HUGHES,
Sheriff of DeKalb County.
October 7, 1851.

Go it while there is a chance yet
FOR CASH.

I HAVE concluded to stay here until after Circuit Court, and therefore invite my friends and customers of Jacksonville and vicinity that I will sell what Goods I have got on hand at cost, and no mistake!

Remember that the Goods have to be sold without reserve, etc. G. NEWBOUER.

October 7, 1851.

LAND AND STOCK FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will dispose of his valuable Tract of Land, well improved; improvements in good order; containing Two Hundred Acres, more or less, lying on the Tallapoosa River, in Benton county, ten miles from Abaconee, and ten miles from Robinson's Store. Also, Blacksmith's Tools, one hundred Barrels of Corn, Stock Hogs, Cattle and Sheep.—Call and see before you lose a first bargain.

HIRAM BAIRD.
September 16, 1851.—tt.

John H. Crawford,
Has removed his shop to Brock's new building, one door South of Crows Office where he is prepared to furnish the public with every article in his line, put up in the most elegant, durable and fashionable style.

All orders for Bureaus, Secretaries, Tables of all kinds, single, or in sets; Centre Tables, with or without Marble Slabs; Ottomans Divans or Sofas—in fine, every article for Kitchen or Parlor, will be furnished upon the shortest notice.

All repairing shall be neatly done.

Send in your orders.— April 22, 1851.

Cabinet Making.
Chapel R. Lester,
Is prepared to execute all work in his line in the most delicate, neat, tidy and finished style. Considering himself permanently settled for life, he assures the public that his work will be executed in a manner to satisfy all who understand by any other workman in articles of equal value. He is thankful to those who have heretofore patronized him, and hope to merit a continuance of their favors. Persons wishing to purchase Furniture will please call and unit themselves in quality and prices. His shop is immediately back of Wm. H. Fleming's Carriage shop.

April 8, 1851.—ly

Brick.
I wish to employ a Journeyman Cabinet maker. One of steady habits, who is a good workman, will be furnished with permanent employment.

April 8, 1851. C. P. LESTER.

WASHINGTON HALL,
ATLANTA.....GEORGIA.

THE undersigned, anxious to render the above establishment every way acceptable to the travelling public, has recently made many alterations in the house, with a view to the promotion of the comfort of those who may favor him with their patronage. Mr. G. R. Frazier, formerly of the United States, and late of the Eagle & Phoenix Hotel, Augusta, Ga., has been secured as Superintendent. It is his intention to spare neither expense nor exertion to make the Washington Hall deservedly popular.

JAMES LOYD, Proprietor.
Geo. R. Frazier, Sup't.
N. B. The above house will always furnish dinner to the passengers from Macon at 3 o'clock, P. M.—April 15, 51.—ly

IRON WORKS.

THE subscriber has located himself at Good & Moore's Iron Works, and is now prepared with Turning Lathes, and other Machinery necessary to fit up and turn off all kinds of Mill Irons, Cast or wrought Cotton Machinery, make or repair Wool Cards, Turning Lathes of all sizes and descriptions—and in fact, almost any kind of Machinery that is used in the Southern States.

His experience as a Machanist, and his facilities for Turning off work speedily and in a proper manner, will entitle him, he hopes, to a reasonable share of patronage. Orders will be filled punctually, and at reasonable prices.

HENRY HUADER.

Address the subscriber at Polkville, Benton county, Ala. June 3, 1851.

WATCHEES AND JEWELRY.

J. G. HEKINZ,

KEEPERS constantly on hand, Watches and Jewelry, of the latest patterns and finest quality.

All kinds of repairing done to order, and goods and work warranted.

Dept. Square, East side of Broad St., Rome, Ga. March 11, 51. ly

Carriage Making Business.

THE undersigned is constantly engaged in the manufacture of CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BEGGINS, &c., and will also make or repair according to order, in the neatest and most durable manner all work in his line.

He keeps constantly employed a larger number of superior workmen than usual in the up country.

WILLIAM WIPEE.

His shop is on the west side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga. March 11, 1851. ly

John H. Roberts.

July 1, 1851.

The Last Loud Call!

TO all those who are indebted to the subscriber, either by Note or Account, if not paid by the 15th of July, will find them in the hands of an officer for collection.

G. NEWBOUER.

Oct. 14, 1851.

JOHN WHITING TARLETON & WHITING.

Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALA.

September 16, 1851. ly

Blacksmith's Bellows.

ANVILS and VICES, for sale by HOKER & ABERNATHY.

April 8, 1851.

Sarsaparilla.

OLD JACOB & S. S. TOWNSEND, and R. K. MCLELAND.

M. S. CASSITY.

Commission Merchants,

MOBILE, ALA.

September 16, 1851. ly

George Bone.

KEEPERS constantly on hand, Carriages, Buggies, Barouches, &c., of the best and neatest style. Repairing of every description of the shortest notice.

East side of Broad St., near the Depot, Rome, Ga. March 17, 1851. ly

F. M. Allen.

Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Groceries.

KEEPERS Iron, Smo. Sizur, Coffe, Tea, Molas, Beggings, Ropes, Twines, Nails, &c., &c. Wholesale or retail.

West side of Broad Street, Rome, Ga.

March 11, 1851.—ly

12,000 lbs. BACON for sale low by F. M. Allen.

For details see below.

George Bone.

KEEPERS constantly on hand, Carriages,

Buggies, Barouches, &c., of the

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East side of Broad St., near the Depot, Rome, Ga. March 17, 1851. ly

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STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY.
Court of Probate for Benton Co.,
Ala., Special Term, Oct. 8th, A.D.
1851.

CAME E. S. Simons' Guardian
of the minor heirs of James F. Burns, and filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of his said Guardianship, whereupon it is ordered by the court that Monday the 8th day of Dec next, be set apart for making said settlement, and that notice thereof be given by advertisement in the Jacksonville Republican, a news paper printed and published in the town of Jacksonville, for three consecutive weeks, and at least forty days previous to said day, as a notice to all persons in adverse interest, to be and appear at a Regular Term of said Court to be held at the Court House or said County on said Monday the 8th day of December next, and make exceptions thereto if they think proper.

Attest: A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.
Oct. 14th 1851.

CHEAP WASHING.

THE undersigned having received no advice or agency from W. W. Osho; for the sale of the "Chinese Lustre Washing Fluid," respectfully inform the citizens of Benton and Cherokee Counties, that he is prepared to dispose of right to manufacture of said fluid on the most reasonable terms. By the use of said Fluid the washing of an ordinary sized family can be done in three hours, without pounding or rubbing; and the materials will not cost more than one dollar for twelve months. It is equally beneficial for woollens, broadcloths, and every other description of clothing. The Fluid has been analyzed by two of the most eminent Chemists in the United States, and found to be not in the least degree injurious to the fabric upon which it is used. Rights to facilities will be disposed of at two dollars each.

R. H. REYNOLDS.
Sept. 30, 1851.

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.

THE undersigned having recently taken the Tavern recently carried by A. Cantrel, on the south-east corner of the public square in Jacksonville, respectfully informs the public generally, that he is prepared for the accommodation of regular boarders and transient customers. It is his purpose that it shall at all times be supplied with the best that the country affords. His stables shall also have an abundant supply of provender, and be provided with prompt and attentive ostlers. No efforts or expense shall be spared on his part for the comfort and convenience of his customers, and to render his house worthy of extensive patronage.

C. SUBLITT.
Oct. 14, 1851.

A list of letters remaining in the Post Office at Jacksonville Alabama on the 30th ult:

Alex Mathew, McAuley Lauchlin, Alexander Wm. McKie John, Anderson Rob. D. McLeod Darling, Arnold Mrs. S. W. McMahan W. C. Baker J. S. Michel Wm. M. Bailey John, Montgomery Jas. and Boyle Danl. Bridges Eliza S. Miz Mitchell Dool, Brown Mrs. Norman Geo. W. Broyles Robt. T. O'Hare T. Campbell Wm. Peevey E. M. Champion Nickels, Posey Jerry, Champion Wm. 2 Raymen John, Reed Miss Sarah, Richy Chas. A. Jackson A. J. Fleming Robt. J. Roberts Mrs. Nancy, Gay Charles, Gorder Mrs. Harriet, Teague Franklin, Griffith Mrs. Chloe, Thomas John H., Griffith James P., Hall Alexander, B. Turrentine D. C., Hart Daniel P., Hall James, Hawling John, Hays G. W., Hicks Mathew, Holy Jethro, Lee John, Wm. Mathew, Mrs. James, P. L. Smith, Mrs. James, Oct. 7th 1851.

Notice.

I WILL offer for sale at the Court House door, in the town of Lebanon, DeKalb county, Alabama, on the first Monday in November next, the west half of the north west quarter of Section No. 17, and the East half of the North east quarter of Section No. 18, all in Township No. 8, of Range No. 8, in said county; levied on as the property of Letitia E. McFarlane, to satisfy a sum in my hands in favor of Wiley Banks & Co., against the said Letitia E. McFarlane—said within usual hours.

ALFRED A. HUGHES,
Sheriff of DeKalb County.
October 7, 1851.

Go it while there is a chance yet FOR CASH!

I HAVE concluded yesterday here until after Circuit Court, and therefore invite my friends and customers of Jacksonville and vicinity that I will sell what Goods I have got on hand at cost, and no mistake. Remember that the Goods have to be sold without reserve, &c. G. NEWBOUER.
October 7, 1851.

Blacksmith's Bellows.

ANVILS AND VICES, for sale by

Hoke & Abernathy.

April 8, 1851.

Sarsaparilla.

OLD JACOB & S. S. TOWNSEND, and

and Ringers, for sale by

George & Abernathy.

October 7, 1851.

LAND AND STOCK FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will dispose of his valuable tract of Land, well improved; improvements in good order; containing Two Hundred Acres, more or less, lying on the Tallapoosa River, in Benton county, ten miles from Arbaconee, and ten miles from Robinson's Store. Also, Blacksmith's Tools, one hundred Barrels of Corn, Stock, Hogs, Cattle and Sheep. Call and see before you lose a first rate bargain.

HIRAM BAIRD.
September 16, 1851.—tt.

John H. Crawford.

HAS removed his shop to the Brook's new building, a door South of Crows Office, where he is prepared to furnish the public with every article in his line, put up in the most elegant, durable and fashionable style.

All orders for Bureaus, Secretaries, Tables of all kinds, single, or in sets; Centre Tables, with or without Marble Slabs, Ottomans Divans, or Sofas—in fine, every article for Kitchen or Parlor, will be furnished upon the shortest notice.

All repairing shall be neatly done.
Send in your orders. April 22, 1851.

Cabinet Making.

CHAS P. LESTER.

IS prepared to execute all work in his line in the most durable, neat, tidy and fashionable style. He is preparing himself for life, to secure the public, and will not be surprised in matters of finish or quality of materials and construction; neither will he be undersold by any other workman in article of equal value.

BURNS & MURRAY.

April 15, 1851.—ly.

New Spring.

THE subscribers have just received a splendid Stock of New Style Spring Goods, which were bought low for cash, and will be sold for a small profit—our assortment of Spring dress Goods is large and well selected, and we think will please any who may favour us with call.

BURNS & MURRAY.

Montgomery, Ala. October 14, 1851.

Wanted.

I wish to employ a Journeyman Cabinet maker. One of steady habits, who is a good workman, will be furnished with permanent employment on liberal terms.

April 15, 1851.

C. P. Lester.

WASHINGTON HALL,
ATLANTA.....GEORGIA.

THE undersigned, anxious to render the above establishment every way acceptable to the travelling public, has recently made many alterations in the house, with a view to the promotion of the comfort of those who may favor him with their patronage. Mr. Cox R. Frazier, formerly of the United States, and late of the Eagle & Phoenix Hotel, Augusta, Ga., has been secured as Superintendent.

It is his intention to spare nothing nor exertion to make the Washington Hall deservedly popular.

JAMES LOYD, Proprietor.

Gro. R. Frazier, Sup't.

N. B. The above house will always furnish dinner to the passengers from Macon at 3 o'clock, P. M.—April 15, 51.—ly.

IRON WORKS.

THE subscriber has located him self at

Good & Moore's Iron Works,

and is now prepared with Turning Lathes, and other Machinery necessary to fit up and turn off all kinds of Mill Irons, Cast or Wrought Cotton Machinery, make or repair Wool Cards, Turning Lathes of all sizes and descriptions—and in fact, almost any kind of Machinery that is used in the Southern States.

His experience as a Machanist, and his facilities for Turning off work speedily and in a proper manner, will entitle him, he hopes, to a reasonable share of patronage.

Orders will be filled punctually, and at reasonable prices.

HENRY HIRADER.

Address the subscriber at Polkville, Benton county, Ala. June 3, 1851.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

J. G. McLAUGHLIN,

KEEPERS constantly on hand a good

Stock of WATCHES AND JEW-

ELEY of the latest patterns and finest quality.

All kinds of repairing done to order,

and goods and work warranted.

Dept. Square, East side of Broad St., Rome, Ga.—March 11, 51.

Carriage Making Business.

THE undersigned is constantly engaged in the manufacture of CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, &c., and will also make or repair, according to order, in the neatest and most durable manner all work in his line.

He keeps constantly employed a larger number of superior workmen than usual in the up country.

WILLIAM WIMPEY.

His shop is on the west side of

Broad Street, Rome, Ga.—March 11, 1851.

John H. Roberts.

KEEPS constantly on hand, Wholesale and

Retail, Muffles, Genuine Silk, White

Lin, Green, best Pale Brandy, Mafers

and Sweet Wine, Sago, Saff, Tobacco, Loin

Cake, Sugar, Nails, Flour, Bacon, Paints, Oil,

Varnishes, all sorts,—everyting in Groceries and Drug Business. I purchase in New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and sell as cheap as the market.

It is to buy regularly through the year, Ba

ckw, Lard, Corn Eggs, Butter, &c.

Call and do to Riley Johnson, Brick corner Broad Street, Rome, Ga.—

March 11, 1851.—ly.

Francis M. Allen.

Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

and Groceries.

KEEPS Iron, Sago, Saff, Tobacco, Tea, Mafers

and Sweet Wine, Sago, Saff, Tobacco, Loin

Cake, Sugar, Nails, Flour, Bacon, Paints, Oil,

Varnishes, all sorts,—everyting in Groceries

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It is to buy regularly through the year, Ba

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Call and do to Riley Johnson, Brick corner

Broad Street, Rome, Ga.—

March 11, 1851.—ly.

Fiction Notice.

By virtue of an order from the

Governor I will proceed, ON

THURSDAY THE 30TH DAY

OF OCTOBER NEXT, to

hold an Election at the various pre-

cincts in Benton county, to fill the

vacancy in the House of Represen-

tatives, occasioned by the resigna-

tion of Col. N. Y. Young.

A. MOORE, Sheriff.

September 30, 1851.

George Bone.

KEEPS constantly on hand, Carrigages

and Buggies, &c., &c. Repairing of

every description on the shortest notice.

East side of Broad St., near the Depot, Rome, Ga.—March 11, 1851.

Francis M. Allen.

Old Jacob & S. S. Townsend, and

and Ringers, for sale by

George & Abernathy.

April 8, 1851.

Blacksmith's Bellows.

ANVILS AND VICES, for sale by

Hoke & Abernathy.

April 8, 1851.

Sarsaparilla.

Old Jacob & S. S. Townsend, and

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October 7, 1851.

Go it while there is a chance yet FOR CASH!

I HAVE concluded yesterday here

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got on hand at cost, and no mis-

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Remember that the Goods

have to be sold without reserve,

&c. G. NEWBOUER.

October 7, 1851.

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ANVILS AND VICES, for sale by

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</div